

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

ZURICH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1985

Algeria	4,620 D. lev	15,630 Norway	7,600 NLG.
Austria	20 S. sch	150 Lira	0.750 Sch.
Bahrain	0.650 Dir	450 Frs	0.500 Rials
Belgium	1.250 Bel	Kenya	1.500 Francs
Bulgaria	0.120 B.	Lebanon	Rep. of Ireland
Cambodia	0.200 Camb	Liberia	70 P.
Chile	0.200 Chile	Malta	0.500 Pesos
China	0.200 China	Morocco	0.500 P.
Croatia	0.200 Croatia	Niger	0.500 Francs
Cyprus	0.200 Cyprus	Nigeria	0.500 P.
Czechoslovakia	0.200 Czechoslovakia	Poland	0.500 Kčs.
Denmark	0.800 D.Kr.	Uganda	7.00 Kr.
Egypt	100 P.	Yemen	45 L.
Finland	7.00 F.	Luxembourg	155 Fr.
Greece	0.800 Dr.	Madagascar	105 Esc.
Germany	2.50 D.M.	Malta	35 Cents
Great Britain	50 P.	Morocco	0.500 P.
Iceland	0.800 Icel	Niger	0.500 Kr.
Ireland	0.800 Ir.	Nigeria	0.500 N.
Italy	100 L.	Poland	0.500 L.
Japan	100 Y.	Romania	0.500 Dr.
Korea	100 K.	Saudi Arabia	0.500 Ri.
Lithuania	0.500 Lithuania	Sudan	0.500 L.
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## Israel May Speed Up Withdrawal Plans

Even Former Partisans of Invasion Of Lebanon Now Doubt Its Utility

By Thomas L. Friedman  
*New York Times Service*  
JERUSALEM — Mounting Israeli casualties in southern Lebanon and a growing feeling that little is to be gained from staying there are generating heavy pressure to pull out the occupation army even faster than originally planned.

The Israeli cabinet is expected to hold an extraordinary session soon to set a date for the second part of the three-stage pullout, primarily from the eastern Bekaa front with the Syrians.

The second stage, which would pull back troops to within 10 to 15 miles (16 to 24 kilometers) of the Israeli border, is expected to take place in April, after the snow melts. The final stage is tentatively set for August.

On Saturday, the first phase was completed when troops were withdrawn from the area around the port city of Sidon. On Sunday, Yigael Hurwitz, a former member of the conservative Likud bloc who is a minister without portfolio, proposed to the cabinet that the army withdraw without any further waiting.

On Tuesday, Communications Minister Amnon Rubenstein, as well as several Labor Party and Likud members of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, added their

voices to those calling for a speedier pullback.

The new mood was evident Tuesday in *Yedioth Ahronoth*, Israel's largest newspaper, which is traditionally pro-Likud and enthusiastically supported the invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. In an unusual front-page editorial signed by the editor in chief, Herzl Rosenblum, the newspaper said:

"What is being done to us by the Lebanese — their gangs and government authorities — is the worst thing, the wildest hooliganism. They are murdering our people who are in the process of a full withdrawal from the area. They lurk waiting for them behind every corner to kill them before they get out of the hell."

Added that the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, was "standing behind the murderers along with that complete zero Amin Gemayel."

Because Israel does not want to respond to these attacks by destroying the southern Lebanese towns and people, the *Yedioth* editorial continued: "We do not have the means to paralyze them in any other way. We must get out of there, not in stages, long-term or short-term, but immediately — today — and not stay there even a minute too long."

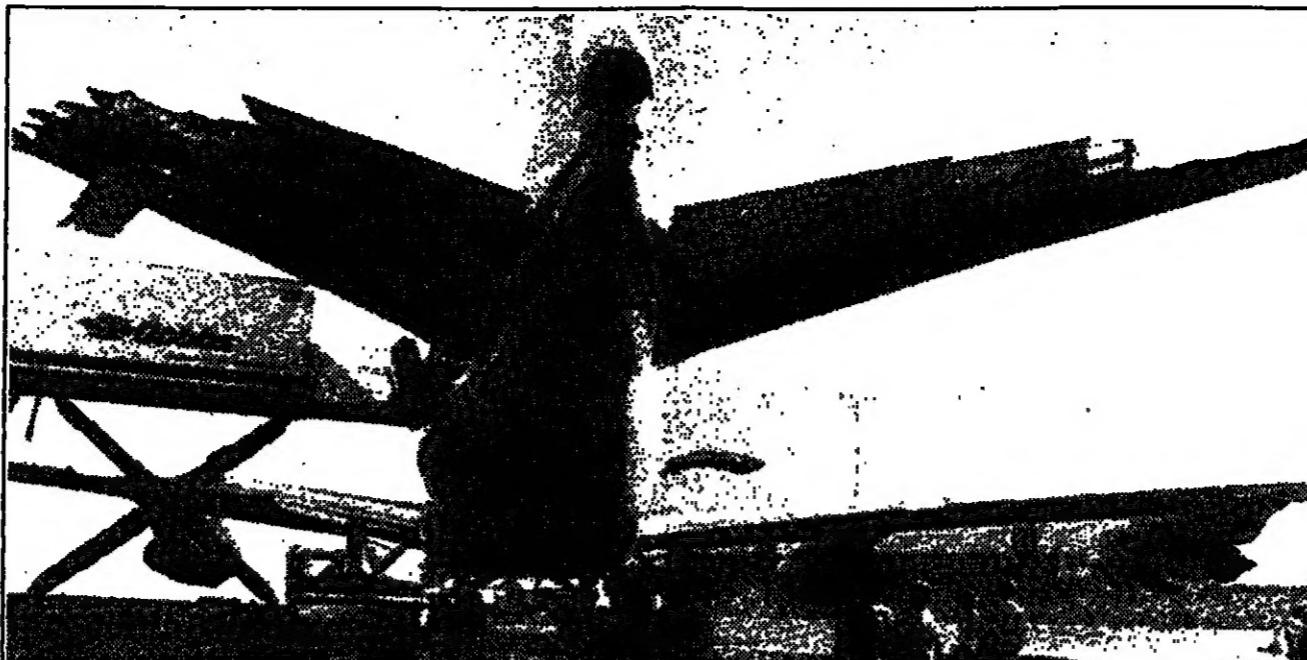
A senior Defense Ministry official commented upon reading the editorial: "If they are calling for our withdrawal then there is no one left to ask us to stay. They would have supported our invasion of Turkey before."

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Wednesday that he saw no reason to speed the withdrawal, Reuters reported. At a press conference after two days of talks with Italian officials in Rome, he said: "I believe we should continue the plan in its totality and as planned."

Several recent developments seem to have heightened the growing feeling against remaining in Lebanon.

The first was the sharp increase in the number of guerrilla attacks

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This China Airlines 747 landed safely in San Francisco after falling six miles over the Pacific. The rear stabilizers were damaged by the landing-gear doors, which were ripped off when the pilot lowered them to control the fall.

## Jumbo Falls 6 Miles Toward Pacific; Pilot Restarts Engines, Lands Safely

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — A jumbo jet flying from Taiwan lost power in all four engines Tuesday and plunged more than six miles (about 9 kilometers) toward the Pacific Ocean before the engines restarted.

The Boeing 747, en route from Taiwan to Los Angeles with 250 passengers, was extensively damaged but made a safe emergency landing at San Francisco more than an hour later.

About 50 people complained of minor injuries, including head and neck strain, dizziness and nausea.

Several people passed out when the plane landed. Eighteen persons were treated and released, and two flight attendants remained hospitalized for back and head injuries.

When the plane began its dive, "People were popping up like poppies," said a passenger, Seksan Canjyo of Los Angeles.

The crew told the Federal Aviation Administration that "they had a problem with one engine of the aircraft and they were descending from their altitude because they didn't think they should maintain their altitude with only three engines."

He said the airplane "encountered turbulence that may have been a powerful wind shear." Wind shear occurs when there are abrupt changes in the direction or speed of airflow.

"The 747 went into a very sharp, steep and swift descent," the spokesman said, "spiralizing violently to the left."

"During this descent, the airplane was subjected to extreme stress, and anyone who was not strapped down was thrown against the ceiling and the right hand side of the cabin."

He said the pilot attempted to

slow the plane by lowering his landing gear, but the doors of the landing gear were torn off, evidently hitting and damaging the left and right horizontal stabilizers.

The spokesman for the transportation board said a 10-foot section of the left stabilizer was torn off, and a five-foot section of the right stabilizer was also severed.

The left wing flap was damaged.

Mr. Wilson said the pilot slowed his dive after two minutes and regained control at 9,000 feet and contacted San Francisco, declaring an on-board emergency and asking clearance to land.

After landing, Captain Mei Chui apologized to the passengers for "the inconvenience and discomfort."

The passengers told of their fears and expressed gratitude and admiration for the pilot's handling of the situation.

"I had given up, when I looked out the window and saw the sea coming up at me so fast," said Harold Chou of Riverside, California.

(AP, L47)

The court ruled, 5-4, that federal minimum wage and hour standards cover employees of publicly owned mass transit systems. In immediate practical terms, the decision is likely to lead to higher wages for transit workers. While nearly all these employees receive more than the minimum wage, they typically work split shifts with long breaks between the morning and evening rush hours, and would receive increased overtime pay.

By extension, the decision also restores most state employees to protected status under the Fair Labor Standards Act. A 1976 decision, which the court overruled Tuesday, held that the constitution did not permit Congress to extend wage and hour coverage to state employees because to do so would "directly displace the states' freedom to structure integral operations in areas of traditional governmental functions."

As important as the decision is for state and local employees, it protects most state employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act. A 1976 decision, which the court overruled Tuesday, held that the constitution did not permit Congress to extend wage and hour coverage to state employees because to do so would "directly displace the states' freedom to structure integral operations in areas of traditional governmental functions."

The commander of the Thai armed forces, General Arathit Kamlang-Ek, said the Thais and Vietnamese exchanged artillery fire as Vietnamese soldiers attempted to take Hill 347 in Buriram province about 60 miles (95 kilometers) northeast of here.

General Arathit said in Bangkok that a sub-heutenant was killed and two enlisted men seriously wounded. He said that the Vietnamese were later forced back into Cambodia, where they were battling guerrilla groups resisting Cambodia's pro-Vietnamese regime.

South of Aranyaprathet, Thai military sources said, Khmer Rouge guerrillas trying to penetrate deeper into Cambodia fought off Vietnamese troops Wednesday along a 12-mile front.

Such clashes have occurred since last Friday, when Vietnamese forces swept into the Phnom Malai-Phum Thiney strongholds of the Khmer Rouge, forcing them to break up into small units.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the Vietnamese also staged probing attacks Tuesday against the defenses of Samor Changan, the last camp of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front still intact after a three-

time Leonid I. Brezhnev was the Soviet leader.

The Soviet Union, while sup-

portive of the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, and a supplier of arms to it, has avoided taking any formal action to bring it under the Soviet military or political umbrella.

But Mr. Shultz spoke as if Nicaragua was falling under Soviet control, and all that was preventing this from becoming final were the actions of the rebels. "What we have in Nicaragua is a government that is bad news," he said.

"I think we have to support those who stand up for freedom and democracy and liberty in their own country, wherever they may be," he said of the rebels. "I see no reason why we should slam the door on people just because they have somehow been taken behind the Iron Curtain, if you think of that."

The decision, *Garcia vs. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority*, No. 82-1913, was the latest episode in an unusual chapter of constitutional history. Two other dissenters, Justices William H. Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor, each suggested in their own opinions that the chapter may not yet have closed, and that Tuesday's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Citing the presence of state delegations in Congress and the states' role in the Electoral College, Justice Blackmun said, "The political process ensures that laws that unduly burden the states will not be promulgated."

Justice Blackmun appeared to be implying that once the states have lost a battle in Congress, the judiciary should interfere only with extreme reluctance, if at all.

In a bitter dissenting opinion, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. accused the majority of abandoning the court's age-old principle of judicial review and of establishing in its place the doctrine that federal political officials "are the sole judges of the limits of their own power."

Justice Powell said, "The states' role in our system of government is a matter of constitutional law, not of legislative grace."

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President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with Mr. Reagan's dog, Lucky, on a White House lawn.

## Thatcher Warns Of Effort to Split West on Arms

By Terence Hunt  
*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain warned Congress on Wednesday that the Soviet Union will attempt to divide the West during arms control talks and warned that "we should not expect too much too soon" from the negotiations.

Echoing a theme sounded by President Ronald Reagan, Mrs. Thatcher said, "Let us be under no illusions: this is our strength and not the good will that has brought the Soviet Union to the negotiating table in Geneva."

Mrs. Thatcher was the first British prime minister to address a joint session of the House and Senate since Winston Churchill did so on Jan. 17, 1952. After her speech, which was interrupted 24 times by applause, she went to the White House to confer with Mr. Reagan on arms control, the U.S. budget deficit and the soaring U.S. dollar.

Although Congress is deeply divided over how to trim the budget deficit, Mrs. Thatcher said: "We support so strongly your efforts to reduce your budget deficit. No other country in the world can be immune from its effects — such is the influence of the American economy on us all."

Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party has said that the U.S. deficit is draining international capital.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

## Reagan, 'Greatest Fan' Renew an Acquaintance

By Bernard Wcinraub  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Taking the rare step of overruling one of its own recent precedents, the Supreme Court has significantly enhanced the power of the federal government to regulate state activities that had been considered immune from federal control.

Tuesday's decision, one of the court's most important rulings on the subject of federalism, created a new framework for analyzing the constitutional balance between federal and state authority.

The court ruled, 5-4, that federal minimum wage and hour standards cover employees of publicly owned mass transit systems. In immediate practical terms, the decision is likely to lead to higher wages for transit workers. While nearly all these employees receive more than the minimum wage, they typically work split shifts with long breaks between the morning and evening rush hours, and would receive increased overtime pay.

By extension, the decision also restores most state employees to protected status under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

As important as the decision is for state and local employees, it protects most state employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act. A 1976 decision, which the court overruled Tuesday, held that the constitution did not permit Congress to extend wage and hour coverage to state employees because to do so would "directly displace the states' freedom to structure integral operations in areas of traditional governmental functions."

"I think he's marvelous," Mrs. Thatcher said on the American television program "60 Minutes" on Sunday. "I'm his greatest fan."

A British official in Washington remarked: "She's very straightforward about how much she likes the president. They both have similar objectives, and their views of the world, in many respects, coincide."

"Besides," he added, "they enjoy one another's company."

Security for Mrs. Thatcher is to be especially tight in the aftermath of a bomb attack against her at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton, England, in October.

Mrs. Thatcher narrowly escaped injury in the attack, in which four people were killed.

Demonstrations by U.S. supporters of the outlawed Irish Republican Army are expected during her visit to Washington. As one British official said, "There's going to be pretty efficient, pretty tight security."

Terrorism and European re-

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President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with Mr. Reagan's dog, Lucky, on a White House lawn.

## INSIDE

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■ The Spanish pilots' union cited a faulty map in the Bilbao crash that killed 148. Page 2.

## U.S. Plans to Drop New Zealand From Naval Maneuvers

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The United States has dropped New Zealand from more military exercises and is planning new naval maneuvers with Australia only, U.S. Navy and Australian officials say.

The new exercises are designed to replace Sea Eagle, the anti-submarine exercise canceled when New Zealand refused earlier this month to drop a ban on visits by U.S. nuclear warships, U.S. Navy officials said.

The anti-nuclear policy of the New Zealand government has produced a rift in the joint defense pact between Australia, New Zealand and the United States known as ANZUS. The United States routinely refuses to say whether particular ships are carrying nuclear weapons.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz cautioned Congress on

Tuesday against overreaching by voting to ban imports of New Zealand lamb and other products. "I don't think we want to transform an ally into an enemy," he told the Senate Budget Committee.

"We believe that those who live by freedom and benefit from freedom ought to be willing to stand up and defend it," Mr. Shultz added, "so we're disappointed in that aspect of the New Zealand performance. But basically New Zealand is a friendly country with similar values and we don't want to overreact to what they have done."

A U.S. military officer said Tuesday that "there may be an exercise scheduled between the U.S. and Australia to provide similar training to that of Sea Eagle."

"It's likely," he said, "because the need for that kind of training is still there."

In Canberra, meanwhile, the Australian Ministry of Defense said that the United States had canceled a major military exercise involving it, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Britain.

Code named Rollcall, the naval operation was designed to test each nation's ability to guard merchant ships in wartime. The exercise, which was to have been held in the next three months, has taken place annually in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

**Defense Minister Kim Beazley** said the United States informed Australia of the decision on Tuesday. U.S. officials gave no reason for the cancellation, Mr. Beazley said.

The suggestion that a new exercise might be scheduled without New Zealand came after an announcement by New Zealand's prime minister, David Lange, that he would visit the United States to defend his country's anti-nuclear policy.

Carlos Espinosa, president of Iberia, acknowledged that the map was faulty, but he said the absence of the two objects "did not explain the accident." It was the third major plane crash in Spain in less than 15 months.

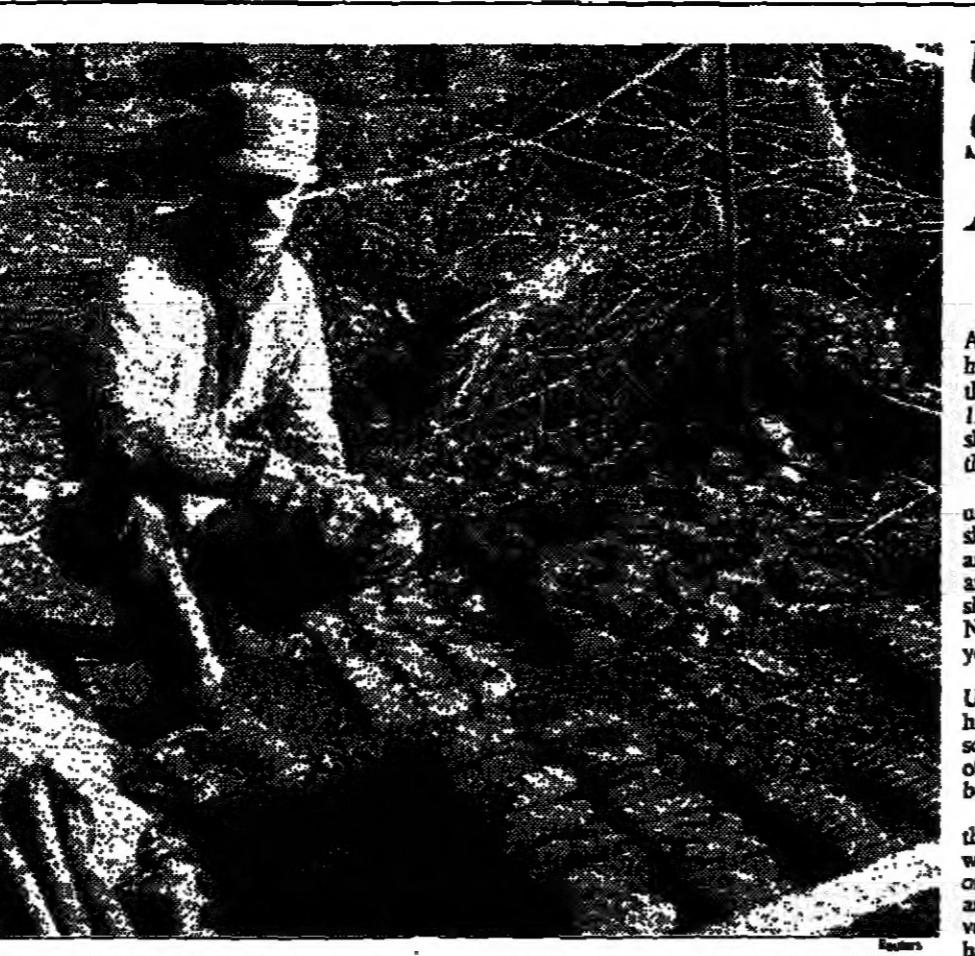
More than 700 rescuers worked through the night to gather remains of the victims from the Iberian Airlines Boeing 727 that crashed Tuesday en route from Madrid to the northeastern city of Bilbao.

The plane hit the tower atop Oiz mountain, 18 miles (29 kilometers) from Bilbao, then crashed into the mountain and burst into flames.

"Something's wrong in Spanish aviation when there are so many accidents," Manuel Lopez, the president of the pilots' union, said Wednesday.

Mr. Lopez said the last map issued in 1981 by Iberian airlines did not show either Oiz mountain or the 164-foot (50-meter) tower.

Mr. Espinosa said the pilot, who had landed more than 100 times at Bilbao airport, was flying lower than his normal altitude at the time of the crash.



Airman 1st Class Irvin Bontz examines unexploded ordnance and a six-barrel, 20mm cannon from a U.S. C-130 gunship that was shot down over southern Laos in 1972.

United Press International

**BILBAO, Spain** — Spain's union of pilots said Wednesday that a map issued to aviators did not show the television tower that an Iberian airliner struck before crashing into a mountainside, killing all 148 people aboard.

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## Israeli Pressure Grows to Speed Army Withdrawal From Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

on Israeli troops. A day rarely passes without an Israeli soldier being killed or wounded.

On Monday, two senior Israeli officers were killed in ambushes — Colonel Avraham Hido and Major Shaul Zehavi. Their deaths were reported on the front pages of every Israeli paper.

[Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir warned Wednesday that Israel would take tough measures to stop attacks on its troops. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.]

[Interviewed on Israeli Army radio, Mr. Shamir said: "Israel will take all necessary measures, including the sharpest and toughest, to defend the lives of our soldiers in Lebanon."]

"People here have the feeling they want to detach themselves from Lebanon like you detach yourself from a plague," said Zev Schiff, the military correspondent of the newspaper *Haaretz*. Mr. Schiff, who has just returned from an 18-month stay in Washington, wrote last week of the stark contrast between the Israeli Army in Lebanon now and the one he left a year and a half ago.

The newspaper *Ma'ariv* described Mr. Gemayel's remarks as a "very sad eulogy," and added that the alliance between Israel and the Christian Phalangists was "one of the gravest errors in Israeli policy."

"It is not just a different Lebanon," he wrote. "It is first of all a different Israeli Army. It is aston-

ishing and painful. What the people who have initiated this war have done to the Israeli Army is unforgivable. You no longer talk about what the Israeli Army is defending but about who will defend the Israeli Army."

"In Lebanon," he added, "you can see an army that has experienced first hand how military might is rendered impotent."

Israeli leaders and the public also have been upset by remarks made Saturday in Sidon by President Ann Gemayel of Lebanon in which he praised the attacks made by Lebanese Israeli troops. Mr. Gemayel's family had been aided for years by Israel and, for the Israeli, represented Christian Lebanon.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Monday that Mr. Gemayel's declarations demonstrated how "all concepts of fidelity in Lebanon are worth less than the skin of a garlic, and how much any attempt to trust a relationship has no basis in reality."

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## U.S. Team Successful At Laos Site

The Associated Press

**NONG SONG HONG, Laos** — A U.S.-Laotian team has excavated human bones and personal effects that may have belonged to some of 13 U.S. airmen whose gunship was shot down in southern Laos during the Vietnam War.

U.S. and Laotian soldiers have unearthed bone fragments, teeth, shreds of military uniforms, live ammunition rounds, twisted guns and other remnants of a C-130 gunship shot down near the village of Nong Song Hong more than 12 years ago.

Colonel Joe Harvey, head of the U.S. team, said the joint excavation had turned up many parts of personal equipment, including shreds of uniforms, steel inserts for jungle boots and parachute harnesses.

"We've found human remains at this crash site, but I don't feel it would be appropriate to comment on exactly what they are until they are analyzed," said Colonel Harvey, who is head of the Honolulu-based U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Center. "We also have to think about the families."

## Thais Report Clash With Vietnamese

(Continued from Page 1)

month Vietnamese offensive against the Cambodian resistance.

Vietnamese gunners fired artillery rounds into Savannar Changan and wounded three or four guerrillas in fighting along the perimeter of the camp.

Colonel Chettha Thanjavaro, deputy commander of Thailand's Eastern Border Field Force, said that Thai units south of Aranyaprathet had been placed on full alert and that gas masks were being issued following allegations by Thailand that Hanoi was using toxic gas against the guerrillas.

Thailand has sent a protest note to the United Nations, asserting that four rockets filled with phosgene gas and hydrogen cyanide landed on its territory earlier this month.

The Thai military has scheduled a press conference in Bangkok on Thursday to provide what it says is evidence of the use of toxic gas.

Meanwhile, a Thai officer in Aranyaprathet said Wednesday that 36 Vietnamese soldiers were seeking to give themselves up. He quoted them as saying they were tired of fighting and wanted respite in third countries.

■ **Chinese Troops Ready**

The Thai Army is to buy an unspecified number of long-range artillery pieces and is considering guns of South African and Austrian manufacture, Agence France-Presse in Bangkok quoted an army spokesman as saying Wednesday.

The spokesman said that specifications called for a gun with a range exceeding 39 kilometers. The largest artillery piece in the Thai arsenal is the U.S.-made 155mm gun, with a maximum range of 38 kilometers, the spokesman said.

■ **Chinese Troops Ready**

President Li Xianian of China said Wednesday that the estimated 500,000 Chinese troops stationed along the Chinese-Vietnam border are at "combat readiness" because Vietnam has ignored repeated warnings to stop invading Chinese territory, United Press International quoted the official Xinhua news agency as reporting from Beijing.

Western diplomats said they believe that the Chinese vow to repulse alleged Vietnamese invasions is an excuse for Beijing to take retaliatory action against the Vietnamese successors against Cambodian guerrillas.

■ **Cambodia Denies Using Gas**

The pro-Hanoi government of Cambodia rejected Wednesday charges by Thailand that Vietnamese forces were using chemical weapons, describing the assertions as a bid to play down Hanoi's recent victories against the Cambodian resistance, Agence France-Presse reported.

The official Phnom Penh news agency, SPK, said in a dispatch monitored in Bangkok that the Thai charges were entirely false and had been repeated too often to be credible.

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## Farm State Senators Link Aid Package to Meese's Nomination

By Dan Balz  
and Margaret Shapiro  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Angry farm state senators, desperate for an emergency aid package for farmers on the brink of bankruptcy, have threatened to hold hostage legislative actions in both the Senate and House of Representatives until the program is worked out with the White House and Senate leaders and scheduled for a vote.

The farm state legislators threatened Tuesday to filibuster the vote in the Senate on confirming Edwin Meese 3d as attorney general and are considering the possibility of attaching a farm-credit package to an emergency aid program requested by the Reagan administration for African drought victims.

"We cannot wait," Senator David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, said in threatening to filibuster the Meese nomination. "We need action in the next few days to avert disaster."

Senator Mark Andrews, Republican of North Dakota, said that an "obvious coalition" was forming among senators who oppose Mr. Meese and those who want action on farm legislation. Mr. Boren predicted that it would be "very hard" for the Senate leadership to find the 60 votes needed to shut off debate and force a vote on Mr. Meese.

The filibuster threat provoked a testy response from the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, who warned his colleagues not to "play political games" over the nomination.

He told the farm state legislators that if they continued to pressure him on farm aid by tying up the Meese nomination, "We may not get around to addressing the problem."

On Wednesday, as meetings concerning the timing of the vote



**REMEMBERING TWO JIMA** — Edward J. Moranee of Milford, Connecticut, and Isao Chishima of Japan hold their national flags over the memorial unveiled this week on Iwo Jima, where one of the fiercest battles of World War II was fought 40 years ago. Several hundred veterans and their families assembled on the island for the anniversary.

## U.S. Bankers Greet Shuffle In Argentina

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
*New York Times Service*

MEXICO CITY — American bankers have welcomed the appointment of Juan Sourrouille as the new economics minister of Argentina. They said he appeared to be less abrasive than his predecessor, Bernardo Grinspun, and more committed to an economic discipline that bankers say is needed in Argentina.

But many bankers cautioned Tuesday that it was too early to tell if the ministerial shuffle, announced Monday night, represented a fundamental change of policy.

An Argentine official in the United States confirmed reports that President Raúl Alfonsín had asked Mr. Grinspun to resign. The president of the Argentine central bank, Enrique García Vázquez, was also asked to resign and was replaced by Alfredo Concepción, former secretary of internal commerce.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said, "It's simply a changing of the guard, and a more aggressive approach, and more coordinated, on inflation."

U.S. bankers dealt with Mr. Grinspun, often in arduous negotiations over Argentina's \$45-billion foreign debt, the third-largest in the developing world. Only the debts of Brazil and Mexico are larger.

Many said that Mr. Sourrouille, who was educated at Harvard, had pushed for export-oriented policies and an assault on inflation. These economic views generally are shared by Argentina's approximately 320 creditor banks and by the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Sourrouille, 44, in his previous position as planning secretary, had drafted a five-year plan for the Argentine economy calling for promoting the country's neglected agricultural sector, and for encouraging agricultural and industrial exports.

A recent article in *El Economista*, an Argentine economics journal, said that Mr. Sourrouille also favored attacking short-term problems, of which inflation is the most pressing, before moving on to other tasks. Inflation was more than 750 percent in the 12 months ending in January.

As a nonpartisan agency, the Congressional Budget Office made no recommendations on whether Congress should enact any specific option.

But, in his testimony, Mr. Penner tried to direct Congress' actions toward long-term changes.

"Policies that simply postpone expenditures are unlikely to impress financial markets, even though they may significantly reduce deficits in the short run," he said. Thus, he said, such policies were not likely to bring about a decline in interest rates.

"Conversely, policy changes that promise long-run savings may have a big market impact," even though those savings do not affect spending immediately, he said.

**Cuts Linked to Poverty**

A study by the Congressional Budget Office says that eliminating the 1986 cost-of-living adjustment in federal benefit programs would save \$6.6 billion next year but would push 530,000 people into poverty. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Two-thirds of the newly poor people would be elderly, the study said. In 1984, for example, an elderly couple was classified as poor if it had an annual income of less than \$6,280.

The budget office studied 10 cash benefit programs with automatic inflation adjustments. The programs, with automatic inflation adjustments, account for \$254 billion, or slightly more than one-fourth of all federal spending this year, the study said.

With no change in current law, the anticipated cost-of-living adjustment would increase federal spending by \$7 billion next year and by a total of \$153 billion from 1986 through 1990.

If the nation suffers a recession, he said, the deficit could rise to \$425 billion by the end of the decade.

Mr. Penner's report on options for reducing the deficit included 88 ways to cut spending and 35 possibilities for increasing revenues.

The spending proposals included cancellation of the MX multi-warhead strategic nuclear missile, at a savings of more than \$10 billion through 1990. The list also includes

## AFL-CIO Alters Traditional Policy, Urges Freeze on Military Spending

*Washington Post Service*

BAL HARBOUR, Florida — The AFL-CIO, for the first time in its 30-year history, has called for a freeze on military spending if domestic spending is cut or frozen.

The action Tuesday by the executive council of the 13-million-member labor federation marks a departure from its consistent support of military-spending increases. It was prompted by what the AFL-CIO called President Ronald Reagan's insistence on financing a military buildup through deficit spending and domestic cuts.

"The AFL-CIO remains committed to a strong defense," said Lane Kirkland, president of the federation. "But we are equally committed to a strong economy and social justice at home. We will, therefore, not support increased defense spending at the expense of programs that are vital to our domestic welfare."

"We strongly oppose the proposition that the security of this present generation ought to be paid for by future generations or that the security of the affluent classes in our society ought to be paid for by further stripping the neediest classes in our society."

In the past, the federation has strongly supported military-spending increases because of the strong anti-Communist views of its leadership and because many jobs depend on the defense industry.

Mr. Kirkland said that organized labor still supported increased military spending, but "only if it is equitably paid for." During Mr. Reagan's first term, the AFL-CIO proposed that military increases be funded by a surtax on corporate and personal income.

Rather than increase taxes, Mr. Kirkland said, the administration has cut taxes, "especially for the wealthy, thereby shifting a greater burden for defense on working Americans."

## U.S. Court Enhances Federal Sway Over States

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington — The Pentagon is studying an increase in U.S. strategic nuclear forces "either inside or outside existing arms control constraints" or deployment of its own missile defenses if the Soviet Union breaks the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty and deploys a nationwide defense system, according to Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger also dissented. Justice Blackmun's majority opinion was joined by Justices William J. Brennan, Byron R. White, Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens.

The key role was that of Justice Blackmun. He had been a reluctant member of the 5-to-4 majority in the 1976 decision, which was written by Justice Rehnquist. That decision, National League of Cities vs. Usery, struck down Congress' extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to state employees by resurrecting one of the most obscure provisions of the bill of rights, the 10th amendment.

The 10th amendment provides that powers not granted by the constitution to the federal government "are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." The National League of Cities decision found in that amendment an affirmative check on the ability of Congress to exercise its power over interstate commerce in ways that affected the "states as states."

It was the first time in 40 years that the court had invalidated an action taken by Congress under the Commerce Clause power, and the decision appeared to herald a major shift in the federal-state balance of power.

The court's promise did not materialize, however, as the court seemed to pull back from the full implications of the 1976 decision. In 1972, for example, the court ruled that employees of the state-owned Long Island Rail Road had a federally guaranteed right to strike, despite the 10th amendment, because running a railroad was not a "traditional" state function. In 1983, a 5-4 decision that Justice Blackmun joined held that Congress could cover state employees under the federal age discrimination law.

John Gavin, the American ambassador, met with Mr. de la Madrid on Monday afternoon to discuss the issue. U.S. and Mexican sources confirmed Tuesday. One item believed to have been discussed was the possible issuance by the State Department of an official "travel advisory" warning American tourists of the potential risks of a visit to Guadalajara and its environment.

**■ Mayor Takes Refuge in U.S.**

The opposition candidate in the violently disputed contest for mayor of Piedras Negras, Mexico, said Tuesday that he was staying across the border in Eagle Pass, Texas, for an indefinite period after receiving "threats, including death threats" in his own town, The New York Times reported.

A State Department spokeswoman in Washington declined to comment on the report of the diplomatic protest.

"We haven't found any justification whatsoever" for the U.S. action, Mr. Sepulveda said Monday. Breaking with precedent, the United States did not inform the Mexican government of the border action beforehand, Mr. Sepulveda said.

In response, Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor ordered Mexico's ambassador to Washington, Jorge Espinoza de los Reyes, to present a diplomatic note to the State Department demanding an explanation. Mr. Sepulveda said Monday, Breaking with precedent, the United States did not inform the Mexican government of the border action beforehand, Mr. Sepulveda said.

The candidate, Dr. Eleazar Cobos of the National Action Party, said that "if the political repression continues in Mexico and Piedras Negras" he might seek political asylum in the United States, but was awaiting instructions from the party leadership.

The move followed a new outbreak of violence in Piedras Negras last weekend in which at least four people — three of them Mexican judicial policemen — were hurt.

Since its municipal elections on Dec. 2, Piedras Negras has become one of the Mexican government's most intractable political problems.

Both sides acknowledge that the vote for mayor was close, but the state legislature, which is controlled by the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, awarded the office to Carlos Juárez Septién, the ruling party candidate.

**Kangaroo Cull to Be Opposed**

*Reuters*

SYDNEY — Conservationists said Wednesday that they planned protest over an Australian decision to allow nearly two million kangaroos to be shot this year.

## U.S. Studies Responses To Treaty Infringements

By Walter Pincus  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is studying an increase in U.S. strategic nuclear forces "either inside or outside existing arms control constraints" or deployment of its own missile defenses if the Soviet Union breaks the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty and deploys a nationwide defense system, according to Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle.

Mr. Perle said that "if there is a cause and effect," it was expected of the violations by the United States that "influenced Soviet behavior." The State Department's director of politico-military affairs, Lieutenant General John T. Chain Jr., also appeared at the closed-door session. Unclassified versions of the officials' prepared statements were released while the three were still testifying.

The three made clear that alleged Soviet violations, which were detailed in a report sent to Congress on Feb. 1 by President Ronald Reagan, would, as Mr. Perle said, be "a significant element of new arms control negotiations with the U.S.S.R."

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## America Held Hostage

What has been happening in Lebanon — and not happening in Iran — betrays a little-known condition: President Reagan has no better answer to hostage-taking and terrorism than did President Carter.

A shadowy gang, presumed to be a group called Islamic Holy War, has held four Americans for months, presumably to win the freedom of some terrorists. It held a fifth American, Jeremy Levin of Cable News Network, for nearly a year until he escaped last week.

Syria promptly freed the fleeing Mr. Levin, as if to distance itself from the kidnappers in its region of influence. This brought President Reagan's call of appreciation to a government that usually appears high on his list of regimes promoting terrorism. The president plainly hopes for more Syrian help.

Old memories of odd "private" ambassadors are really stirred by the recent arrival in Beirut of Muhammad Ali to lend a hand. But there is no point in mocking this desperate diplomacy, as there was no point in mocking Jimmy Carter's. These efforts underscore the

difficulties of dealing with unscrupulous adversaries who offer no easy target for reprisal.

Clearly, Lebanon is not an appropriate target for Secretary of State George Shultz's recent desire to "isolate, weaken or punish states that sponsor terrorism against us." But what of Iran, which does have an all-powerful government? Ten weeks have passed since its soldiers ostentatiously stormed a hijacked Kuwait airliner to seize four hijackers who had killed two Americans. It will not extradite them and has made no move to bring them to trial. That is a violation of the Hague convention against the unlawful seizure of aircraft, which Iran signed.

Harboring hijackers is a threat against all air travelers, and Iran offers an excellent target for lawful and appropriate reprisal: the suspension of air service. Forbidding flights to and from Iran would hurt, and it would hurt even more if pressure were applied to make other nations join the boycott.

Action in Lebanon is plainly difficult, but inaction toward Iran seems inexplicable.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Warm words are flowing from Washington to Damascus to thank the Syrians for their part in the freeing of Jeremy Levin, the American journalist held captive nearly a year in Lebanon by the terrorist group Islamic Jihad. Officials have it in mind that four other Americans are still hostages and that the Syrians may yet be helpful in securing their release. The government of President Hafez al-Assad has used the occasion to present itself to the United States in the winning role of humanitarian and enemy of terrorism.

All right, the United States needs the help of many other governments in protecting its citizens on foreign soil. But let us not get carried away by the fantasy of Syrian-American brotherhood in the cause of anti-terrorism. At some point it would be interesting to know how it was that Islamic Jihad long managed to hold Mr. Levin — and manages still perhaps to hold the four other Americans — behind Syrian lines in a part of Lebanon that Syrian troops have occupied for almost 10 years. Not so many months ago the United States was openly accusing Syria of responsibility in terrorist acts directed against American forces in Lebanon. This is not even to mention the ruthless violence that the Syrian government has used against its own citizens at home.

The Jordanians and some PLO elements seem to be moving now toward a new round of Arab-Israeli negotiations. Whether they arrive depends, in one indecisive but essential particular, on whether the principals avoid being killed by the Syrian government or its Palestinian clients. The Syrians, distrusting the current odds, refuse to sit down with the Israelis and negotiate. They fear, however, that a Jordanian-Palestinian combination will sit down, leaving Damascus out in the cold. Assassination is a standard Syrian-favored tactic to keep them from happening.

How, then, should the United States deal with Syria? The country has an undeniable importance in its region, as it demonstrated anew by killing the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal accord of 1983. It has the Soviet backing to make it a significant military power and the means to stay engaged in the political maneuvering of the Arab world. American diplomats now indicate, wisely, a readiness to take Syria into direct account. At least, its interest in spoiling the initiatives of others must be blunted. This appears to be one basis of Washington's rather exuberant praise of Syria after Mr. Levin's release. It will help to keep in mind, however, that the Syrians play a hard game.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Dresden in Perspective

Forty years after 1,100 British and American bombers destroyed it, guilt about Dresden still lingers. The sources of that guilt, however, have become famous as well as being factual. In thinking about Dresden, it is helpful to nurture a sense of perspective and of irony.

Once, the eastern German city denoted delicacy: lace, porcelain dolls, culture. After the raids that began on Feb. 13, 1945, Dresden came to mean devastation. By some estimates, 135,000 people died; by comparison, the atomic bomb in Hiroshima killed 71,000.

But the devastation even of Dresden has been exaggerated. Revisionists equate this three-night holocaust with the Holocaust in which the monsters of Nazism immolated a whole generation. That is where the sense of perspective comes in.

Americans can feel sorrow for the desolation of Dresden, but it is the same sorrow once expressed by an American air commander, Lieutenant General Ira Eaker: "Deeply regret that British and U.S. bombs killed 135,000 in the attack on Dresden, but I remember who started the last war and I regret even more the loss of more than 5 million Allied lives

in the necessary effort to completely defeat and utterly destroy Nazism." Not to mention the other tens of millions of victims — Soviet soldiers and civilians, Germans and non-Germans, Jews and non-Jews.

A sense of irony is useful in appraising the line taken by East German Communists since 1945: Dresden shows Western barbarity.

As Sydney Gruson of The New York Times wrote from Dresden in 1959, their aim has been "to transform the bitterness that Dresdeners undoubtedly feel over the raid into sympathy for the Communist cause."

Last week Erich Honecker, the East German party leader, suggested that Western leaders remain mad bombers, impervious to Dresden's grisly lessons.

The irony here concerns the reason for the raids. The allies probably bombed Dresden to propitiate the Russians. Scholars describe Churchill as eager to impress Stalin with the West's ability to aid the advancing Soviet armies. Stalin's policy, however, ignore that pressure in their denunciations of the West.

The bombing of Dresden was horror enough without the bombing, also, of history.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### Anti-NATO Gangs in Europe

The Kremlin wanted to keep its missiles in place but deny NATO the ability to respond in kind. The members of NATO stood firm, despite demonstrations in cities throughout Western Europe. Having lost that struggle, the Soviets may be attempting to achieve the same ends by terrorist tactics. When different groups in five nations begin attacking the same targets with a plentiful supply of explosives, that is more than a coincidence.

— The Houston Chronicle.

Terrorists have long been known to cross borders to commit their crimes, acquire weapons and explosives, receive training, obtain money and conceal themselves before and after attacks. What is different about the latest

— The Guardian (London).

### FROM OUR FEB. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910:** Turkey Angers the Bulgarians  
ATHENS — The anger of the Bulgarians is wrought up to a very high pitch by the law against brigandage. Turkish officials are applying the law both to Bulgarians and Greeks [in Macedonia] with severity. Any one denounced as brigand or conspirator is condemned to death. Families and relatives of those arrested are held as being party to the crime, are dispossessed and, having forfeited their houses and lands, escorted over the frontier [with Bulgaria]. But that which hits the Bulgarians equally hard is that the Turks, while diminishing the Christian population in Macedonia, are increasing the Muslim inhabitants there. The new immigrants are placed along the frontier to form a dividing line between the countries. Sofia papers write fiercely as to the necessity of war with Turkey.

**1935: Where Does Outer Space End?**  
PARIS — It was announced recently from America's greatest observatory, Mount Wilson, that nebulas five hundred million light years away had been photographed. The previous record was about four hundred million light years, so that the volume of the universe had been more than doubled. The sounding had been made only in the one direction in which the telescope was pointed, but, no doubt, Dr. Edwin Hubble will be able to make similar tests in other directions and round out the universal sphere. Perhaps the most important fact about the new discovery is that nothing new was found. The greatest discovery which awaits the astronomical space voyager is that of where there are no more nebulas or stars and space is empty or perhaps ceases even to be space — whatever the phrase may mean.

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## Soviet to Sign Agreement On Nuclear Inspection

Reuters

VIENNA — The Soviet Union and International Atomic Energy Agency said Wednesday that they are to sign an accord opening Soviet nuclear plants to inspection for the first time.

Andronik M. Petrosyants, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy, was due to sign the "safeguards" accord with the atomic agency's director-general, Hans Blix, on Thursday, they said. Moscow reached agreement on the issue in September.

The agency, founded in 1957 to foster peaceful uses of atomic energy, has 112 members. Under its safeguards system, it sends inspectors to monitor the fuel cycles of civilian nuclear plants.

Members that had nuclear weapons before joining the agency are not obliged to sign safeguards accords, but the United States, Britain and France did so voluntarily.

The agreements apply to civilian nuclear plants and are designed to prevent the undetected diversion of civilian nuclear material to military projects.

The system is a major bulwark of the 1970 international Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed by 120 countries. The treaty, which comes up for review in September, was designed to prevent the emergence of new nuclear weapons states.

The atomic agency has long encouraged the Soviet Union and China to sign voluntary agreements to boost confidence in safeguards.

China is now the only declared state with nuclear weapons not to submit to inspections. Beijing, which joined the agency last year, says the system runs counter to Third World interests because it favors the industrialized world's monopoly on nuclear weapons.

Contents of safeguards agreements remain confidential and, in the case of nuclear weapons states, usually apply only partially to their civil programs.

The Soviet Union operates about 40 civil nuclear reactors and many more are under construction.

### A Philippine Mayor Is Killed

Reuters

MANILA — The mayor of the northern Philippine town of Candaba, Gonzalo Martin, was killed Tuesday when he slammed his car door on a cocked pistol in his belt, the police said.

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MELANESIAN GIRL INJURED — Gabriella Beau, 10, was evacuated by helicopter from Thio, New Caledonia, on Wednesday after being hit on the head when the car in which she was riding was stoned by Melanesians seeking independence from France.

## Vatican Warns on 'Secularization'

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

ROME — The Vatican has warned Catholics involved in "temporal and earthly affairs" to avoid being "so influenced by secularization" that they adopt alien ideas.

The statement on Tuesday was part of a working paper on the mission of lay people. Archbishop Jozef Tomko, a Slovak who is secretary-general of the Synod of Bishops, said it was addressed to Catholics involved in "politics, trade unions and so on."

The statement could take on particular importance in the United

States, where there has been discussion among Roman Catholic bishops and Catholic political leaders, notably Governor Mario M. Cuomo and former Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, both of New York, on the obligations of Catholic politicians.

When asked whether the statement was addressed to American Catholic politicians, Archbishop Tomko said he did not know enough about the American political situation to reply.

He also issued a statement on the Synod of Bishops that Pope John

Paul II has called for November.

The statement mentioned press reports on the synod and emphasized the pope's commitment to the values and ideals of the Second Vatican Council.

Some church leaders have seen

a call for a synod as an effort by the Vatican to impose more stringent discipline. But Vatican has been at pains, since it announced the synod in January, to emphasize the pope's commitment to the values of Vatican II, which was seen as opening the church to the modern world.

## UN Probe Cites Suriname for Executions

By Iain Guest  
*International Herald Tribune*

GENEVA — After conducting the first direct investigation by the United Nations into political killings, a Kenyan lawyer has accused the military government of Suriname of murdering 15 prominent opponents.

The lawyer, Amos Wako, was appointed in 1982 to head the UN inquiry into summary executions. He visited Suriname last July at the invitation of the government.

Last year, Mr. Wako asked 21 other governments to reply to accusations by human rights groups of killings and appealed to a further 13 to halt executions after the rights of appeal had been denied. His report is due to be released soon by the UN Human Rights Commission.

Delegates at the commission agreed that Mr. Wako's mission to Suriname could prove significant for the UN's human rights machinery.

If Mr. Wako is seen as objective, they said, that could encourage other governments to allow him to visit. If he is seen as being too favorable to governments, however, that could anger the groups that furnish most of the human rights information to the United Nations.

Delegates also said that Mr. Wako's report could determine whether the Netherlands will resume aid to Suriname, a former Dutch colony. A 10-year aid package of 2.5 billion guilders (\$675 million in current dollars) begun in 1975 was frozen after the murders in 1982 with approximately one billion guilders still unspent.

The 15 men were arrested in Suriname on Dec. 7, 1982, taken to an army barracks in Paramaribo, the capital, and murdered the following night in circumstances that still provoke intense controversy in the country.

The victims included virtually all

the leaders of the democratic opposition to the military government, lead by Lieutenant Colonel Désiré Bouterse. Among them was a former minister of justice and the chairman of the largest independent trade union.

According to the government, the men were shot while trying to escape. That explanation was rejected by relatives of the men, who viewed the bodies afterward and concluded that the men had been shot at close range after being severely tortured.

Mr. Wako presented both versions in his report before concluding that the 15 were summarily executed and that their deaths had a "traumatic" effect on the whole population.

In another passage, Mr. Wako stated: "The military officers in-

formed [me] that the events were considered as 'necessary' and 'based on the principle of survival.'

It was a question of 'them' or 'us.' This, a delegate said, was tantamount to saying the government was directly responsible.

Observers agreed that the interpretation of these findings could affect the UN's ability to mount direct investigations into such areas as torture, disappearances and killings.

Such crimes, they said, are so abhorrent that governments often are unwilling to answer queries, let alone admit, UN investigators.

Faced by such reluctance, they said, UN human rights reports are starting to show increasing sympathy for governments' points of view. This, they said, was a feature of the latest UN report on El Salvador.

Mr. Wako also made several major concessions to governments to win their cooperation. He did not name the 21 governments accused, as he did in his first report. He also emphasized killings by guerrilla groups. In spite of that, only six of the 21 governments re-

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## SCIENCE

**The Dangers of 'Brain Steroids' in Mental Competition**

By Michael Schrage  
Washington Post Service

**I**F SPORTS ARE a microcosm of life, the controversy surrounding athletes who use drugs to sharpen their competitive edge offers a disquieting vision of what is in store for people who live off their wits.

As surely as anabolic steroids can temporarily boost athletic performance, research in the chemistry of the brain will yield drugs that can boost human memory, learning and thinking.

"The basic science of neuropeptides and neurotransmitters is exploding," said Dr. James L. McGraw, director of the Center for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory at the University of California at Irvine.

This is space travel of a different type," said Dr. Herbert Weingartner, chief of cognitive studies at the National Institute of Mental Health. "We're sitting on a revolution that rivals quantum physics in the 1920s."

Research in mental disorders such as Alzheimer's disease is yielding insights into the chemistry of memory. Many scientists are growing much more comfortable with speculation that a new generation of neuropharmacologicals can enhance brain function.

By the turn of the century, Dr. McGraw, Dr. Weingartner and other scientists predict, this revolution

in science may spawn a revolution in pharmacology creating the brain's equivalent of steroids — with all the moral, ethical and practical problems that implies.

Steroids and similar drugs have, for better or worse, a definite impact on an athlete's physiology and performance. Their effectiveness and pervasiveness has created a situation where virtually no winners in international competition can be sanctioned until the athletes have submitted to urinalysis.

If relatively safe drugs to improve memory and cognition seem into the market, what will happen when they are viewed as productivity tools and used accordingly? Will they give their users an unfair advantage?

On one level, there is nothing new in this. College students have been notorious for taking amphetamines to stay up late at night to cram or finish term papers. Amphetamines, though, have all the subtlety of a jackhammer when it comes to cognitive enhancement.

The drugs that science and the pharmaceutical industry will explore should be more finely tuned to the brain's chemistry and may offer much of the benefit of cruder drugs with fewer of the unpleasant side effects.

Despite its image as a computer-like device, the brain more closely resembles a sack of chemicals that are constantly interacting. Billions

of brain cells — neurons — float in a sea of chemical message-transmitters. When a few thousand or a few million pulse in concert, interesting things begin to occur.

Scientists are learning more and more about neurotransmitters — the chemicals that tell neurons how and when to pulse in sequence. It may take two or three chemicals acting on one another or a neuron to create a particular signal. Research is determining what specific neurotransmitters yield specific reactions. As scientists discover these chemical ensembles, they are building the elements of drugs that can be aimed at specific sites in the brain to generate specific behavior, such as improved memory.

There will no doubt be a huge market for relatively benign drugs that can sharpen concentration or enhance learning and memory. But what does it lead to?

Will a Soviet chess team have to submit to urinalysis? What of the millions of high school students taking college entrance examinations? Law school graduates taking the bar exam?

Should it matter that students and professionals in tough, competitive mental situations turn to drugs for a quick boost in cognitive productivity?

Perhaps the Nobel laureates of two or three decades hence will use drugs to enhance their mental abilities as they do their research. There is a certain logical evolution to this: The 1960s saw drugs as tools for "consciousness expansion" and chemical pleasure. The 1980s and 1990s are likely to be different. Perhaps there has been too much emphasis on the mood-changing quality of so-called recreational drugs and not enough on the fact that they can affect people's performance.

In the roccoco phrasing of one doctor, it is the difference between "psychotropic hedonism and psychopharmacological Calvinism."

"This is sort of happening now with cocaine," said Dr. Sidney Cohen, a professor of psychiatry at UCLA who has studied drug-abuse patterns for the National Institute of Drug Abuse. "Cocaine usage is not entirely for euphoria. Some executives are using a snort of cocaine to make them think better before they go into a meeting. Maybe they're even using it successfully until they start overdoing it."

It may be that "thinking better" is simply a rationalization to explain away a cocaine addiction, but

several neuropharmacologists and psychologists say many psychotropic drugs can improve cognitive performance — the ability to concentrate, for example — albeit at the price of undesirable side effects.

After researching the question, a Harvard University psychiatrist, Norman E. Zinberg, said: "We got the impression that these drugs were more effective [at cognitive enhancement] than most people would like to admit."

The analogy to the sporting world still holds: People are not just using drugs as medicine; they are using them as a tool to improve performance. Because of that crux.

He pointed out that "drugs have the action you want, the actions you don't want and the actions you don't know about. You can do things for short periods of time, but what's the long-term cost?"

Dr. Leber said that because these drugs would be designed to enhance normal conditions rather than alay abnormal ones, the FDA would probably impose very strict standards regarding potential side effects. The agency might approve such drugs, however, if their benefits could be demonstrated.

There are more immediate and practical considerations. "The brain resists frequent medication," said Dr. Floyd E. Bloom, director of the division of preclinical neurosciences and endocrinology at Scripps. "It develops a tolerance for drugs."

Though Dr. Bloom said he disliked the idea of drugs to aid normal cognition, he conceded that "it would be very likely that we could find safe stimulants . . . for short periods for people like space shuttle pilots or nuclear power plant operators."

In essence, the scientific and technological underpinnings for this pharmaceutical revolution are there. The real questions seem to revolve around the cost-benefit trade-offs for the individual who would take these drugs.

**Mount Wilson Telescope to Retire**

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — The 100-inch (250-centimeter) telescope on Mount Wilson, long the world's largest, is to be mothballed July 1.

The instrument, succeeded by ever-more-powerful telescopes, was responsible for many basic discoveries, including the one in which Edwin P. Hubble showed that the universe was expanding uniformly in all directions. Although the site has "light pollution" from Los Angeles, the atmosphere above it is said to be unusually stable, making for good viewing.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, which operates the Mount Wilson Observatory, has said it is open to proposals by other institutions to operate the telescope. The institute plans to run the observatory's solar-observing towers and 60-inch stellar telescope only as long as operating funds last.

**Sharks Called 'Big, Slow, Clumsy'**

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Movies have portrayed the shark as a swift, lithe killer. But John McCosker, director of the Steinhart Aquarium at the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park, who recently studied sharks off Australia, sees the beast quite differently.

"It isn't fast and it isn't graceful," Mr. McCosker said. "It really is a big, slow, clumsy fish."

Mr. McCosker, an assistant and a photographer went to Australia to study the physiology and behavior of sharks, which have killed at least seven swimmers and injured more than 55 off Northern California in recent years. Testing sharks' swimming speed, they found it to be less than 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) an hour.

**Earth's 'Pacific Plate' Shifted Course**

LONDON (NYT) — From evidence around edges of Earth's "Pacific Plate" and alignment of the youngest Hawaiian islands, scientists theorize that the plate made a subtle course change five million years ago that would account for intense deformation and uplift of landscape along California's San Andreas fault.

In the journal Nature, Dr. Alan Cox of Stanford University and David Eberhardt of Western Washington University propose that the change occurred when, beginning about 14 million years ago, sections of the southwest Pacific floor that had been sinking into the Earth began to break loose.

Motion of Earth's surface plates constantly alters geography. The Hawaiian chain has been formed by movement of the Pacific floor over a "hot spot" within the Earth whose eruptions produced the islands one by one.

**Power Zone Linked to Auroras**

PASADENA, California (AP) — Scientists say an invisible egg-shaped power supply zone, 20 to 30 times the size of Earth and about 400,000 miles (645,000) away, helps create the Northern and Southern Lights, or aurora borealis and aurora australis.

The zone is always on the side of Earth away from the sun, Lou Frank, a physicist at the University of Iowa, said at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory during an international conference on solar-wind interaction with Earth's magnetic field.

Dr. Frank said the zone uses magnetic forces to trap electrically charged particles from solar wind. Detailed satellite photos of the auroras let researchers calculate the location of the zone in Earth's magnetic "tail," the part of Earth's magnetic field blown away from the planet by solar wind, Dr. Frank said.

**New Device for Detecting Radiation**

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (AP) — A Yale University engineer has developed a method for detecting neutron radiation that he says improves protection of workers exposed to radiation.

Professor Robert E. Apfel, chairman of mechanical engineering, said his "superheated drop detector" emits an immediate warning of radiation exposure and measures the amount a worker is exposed to.

Professor Apfel said the device had been in development since being patented in 1979. He said he hoped a version that can be carried in the palm of the hand would be ready for commercial distribution within a year.

**EXECUTIVE HEALTH SCREENING**

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**Isotope Testing to Aid in Search for Columbus's Remains**

By Bill Billiter  
Los Angeles Times Service

IRVINE, California — Where are the remains of Christopher Columbus? In Spain, Italy, Cuba or the Dominican Republic?

Seven years before the 500th anniversary of Columbus's landing in the Americas, this mystery is of political significance, said Jonathon Ericson, 42, a professor of social ecology at the University of California at Irvine. He hopes to solve the riddle this summer using atomic tracing of bones and teeth believed to be those of Columbus.

"It's a geopolitical issue," Pro-

fessor Ericson said, noting that "the whole world will be interested in this in 1992. Every country will be marking the 500th anniversary."

Columbus died in 1506 in Valladolid, Spain and was buried there. The body was removed a few years later, either to Triana, Spain, or to Seville.

In 1541 or 1542, the remains were shipped to what is now the Dominican Republic, where Columbus landed on his first voyage.

During excavations at the cathedral of Santo Domingo in 1795,

human bones and ashes, presumed by some to be those of Columbus, were found next to the high altar.

Early in the 19th century, Spanish authorities shipped the remains to Havana. Later, they were moved to Seville, Professor Ericson said. He

added that there were reports of yet another move: to Columbus's birthplace, Genoa, Italy, early in the 20th century.

Professor Ericson believes some

one else's bones were moved from Santo Domingo to Havana. In

1877, he said, a small lead casket

was found in the cathedral of Santo Domingo, marked with the initials CCA, possibly for "Christopher Columbus, Admiral" in Spanish.

The remains in the casket will be tested this summer. If that proves negative, the search will move to the other claimants.

The test will use strontium isotope characterization. Strontium enters food in small but lasting amounts. Its isotopes vary according to where the element was at the time it entered the food. Ericson

will go to Genoa to learn the composition of strontium where Columbus was born and grew up. He

will then test the remains in Santo Domingo. If the isotopes are the same, he said, the proof will have been established.

**T**he oil world has changed. Ask Aberdeen, Houston, Jakarta, Dubai.

A valve goes on a pump in an isolated oilfield.

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For industries that operate internationally, the delay of time-sensitive items can mean massive hold-ups.

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Eurocurrency  
Asian Dollar Rate  
Key Money Rates  
United States  
Germany  
France  
Markets Close

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## WALL STREET WATCH

## It's Time for Caution, Some Analysts Assert

By EDWARD ROHRBACH  
International Herald Tribune

**W**ith Wall Street bounding to historic highs, is this the time for investors to be bold? Most market advisers, perhaps trying to out-build each other, think it is. But not everyone is upbeat, and a few are downright bearish.

"It's the market's last hurrah," declares Joseph C. Generalis, technical analyst at First Boston. In fact, he warns, a 4 percent to 5 percent pullback will begin almost immediately.

"I expect a final top for the Dow the first half of March, pushing it to the 1,320-1,360 level," he said. "But that is only catch-up. The broader S&P-500 and the New York Composite Index won't make significantly higher highs, and they've probably peaked already."

Mr. Generalis, whose views clash with First Boston's "official" opinion based on a prediction that the Dow Jones will soar above 1,500 in the next 12 months, sees the 1985 surge in stock prices as just another "stampede" in the 1982-1986 market cycle.

"But compared with the others, it's taken much longer and has required significantly more volume to gain substantially less ground," he said. "Higher equity prices — much as the Pied Piper's music — continue to attract an ever-increasing number of followers."

He added that the "clear-cut consensus" that has evolved is that "One, DJIA of 1,400 during the first quarter is a cinch; two, equity participants can 'go for it' with abandon for a while because the Fed is 'on their side'; three, interest rates will continue to decline, but even if they don't, it won't matter much for a while; four, inflation is dead; five, dollar considerations are immaterial — no one knows what's going on anyway; and six, secondary/tertiary stocks are once again being perceived as 'value.'"

**H**E warned that the expectation level among investors is higher than anytime in a decade, citing so-called semi-annual indicators such as statistics showing that more than 60 percent of market advisory letters are bullish and that cash earmarked for investment in stocks by institutions is at low levels.

"People become bullish after they've made their commitment — when they're already in the market," he said. "It's only before they invest that they're hesitant."

Philip J. Roth, technical analyst at E.F. Hutton, also is skeptical about Wall Street's 1985 advance, putting him at odds, too, with his firm's basically bullish views.

"In the face of the general euphoria," he said, "the market's rate of gain is slowing appreciably."

He noted that in January, stocks measured by the New York Stock Exchange Composite Index climbed 9 percent, while the first two weeks of February the gain was only 2 percent. "Buying is becoming much more selective," he said, "with a lot of stocks starting to correct, like computer issues did last week."

Mr. Roth, whose longer view is more positive, said his advice to investors now is "to be at least as concerned with taking profits as with looking for new buy ideas."

Profit-taking, he said, should be directed at these groups: banks, insurance, aerospace, publishing, specialty retailing and hotels.

Ernst-Otto Niedermann, in charge of investment at Hamburg's

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Feb. 20, excluding fees.  
Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

Currency	Dollar Values			
	Per U.S.	Per ECU	Per French	Per ECU
Amsterdam	3.7425	4.113	113.25*	8.0425
Brussels	44.77	72.97	20.00*	5.422
Frankfurt	1.07	1.25	3.50*	0.8425
London	1.07	1.25	3.50*	0.8425
Milan	2.0252	2.6110	67.90	2.0252
New York (c)	—	3.3245	103.015	26.035
Paris	10.1625	11.098	3.007	10.1625
Tokyo	2.0252	2.6110	67.90	2.0252
Zurich	2.0252	2.6110	67.90	2.0252
1 ECU	0.8704	0.8129	2.2624	0.8704
1 DM	0.9704	1.0997	2.2685	0.9704

2 Sterling: 1.665 Irish £

(a) Commercial firms (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000

N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Sources: Banque de Bruxelles (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Commerzbank (Frankfurt); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe Internationale d'Investissement (Amman, Beirut, Damascus). Other data from Reuters and AP.

## Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Feb. 20

Term	Asian Dollar Rates			
	1 m.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.
1 m.	7.5%	8.5%	9.5%	10.5%
2 mos.	8%	9%	10%	11%
3 mos.	8.5%	9.5%	10.5%	11.5%
6 mos.	9%	10%	11%	12%
1 yr.	10%	11%	12%	13%

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar), D.M., S.P., Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Citibank (SDR).

Key Money Rates United States

United States	Close	Prev.	Britain		Close	Prev.
			Bank Rate	Discount Rate		
Discount Rate	5	5	Bank Rate	5.5	14	14
Parity Rate	5.5	5.5	Call Money	5.5	14	14
Prime Rate	10%	10%	31-day Treasury Bill	13%	13%	13%
Broker Loan Rate	9.5%	9.5%	3-month Interbank	—	—	—
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.5%	8.5%	5	6	14	14
3-month Treasury Bills	8.16	8.16	Call Money	8.16	14	14
6-month Treasury Bills	8.20	8.20	Call Money	8.20	14	14
CDS 30-59 days	8.25	8.16	60-day Interbank	6.7716	6.7716	6.7716
CDS 60-89 days	—	—	—	—	—	—

West Germany

Germany	Close	Gold Prices		Close	Prev.
		A.U.	P.M.		
Lombard Rate	4.00	4.00	—	—	—
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50	—	—	—
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50	—	—	—
3-month Interbank	4.10	4.15	—	—	—
6-month Interbank	4.40	4.60	—	—	—

France

France	Close	Gold Prices		Close	Prev.
		A.U.	P.M.		
Interbank Rate	10%	10%	—	—	—
Call Money	10%	10%	—	—	—
One-month Interbank	10%	10%	—	—	—
3-month Interbank	10%	10%	—	—	—
6-month Interbank	10%	10%	—	—	—

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

## Markets Closed

All markets were closed Wednesday in Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Taiwan because of the Chinese New Year holiday.

## Car Quota For Japan In Dispute

## Reagan Urged To Stand Aside

By Stuart Auerbach and David Hoffman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A cabinet-level committee unanimously recommended Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan should not pressure Japan to continue the so-called voluntary restraints on Japanese auto sales to the United States for a fifth year, administration sources said.

The recommendation, the first administration decision in one of the most explosive trade issues of recent years, will become an element in the overall review of trade relations with Japan.

Mr. Reagan "is more concerned about opening Japanese markets than in how to advise them on auto restraints," a White House official said. "He is looking at this in the overall trade context. He is comfortable with not moving specifically" on auto restraints.

Thus the recommendation by the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade will not go directly to Mr. Reagan, but instead will be tied to the administration's larger efforts to open Japanese markets to the United States to 1.85 million cars a year.

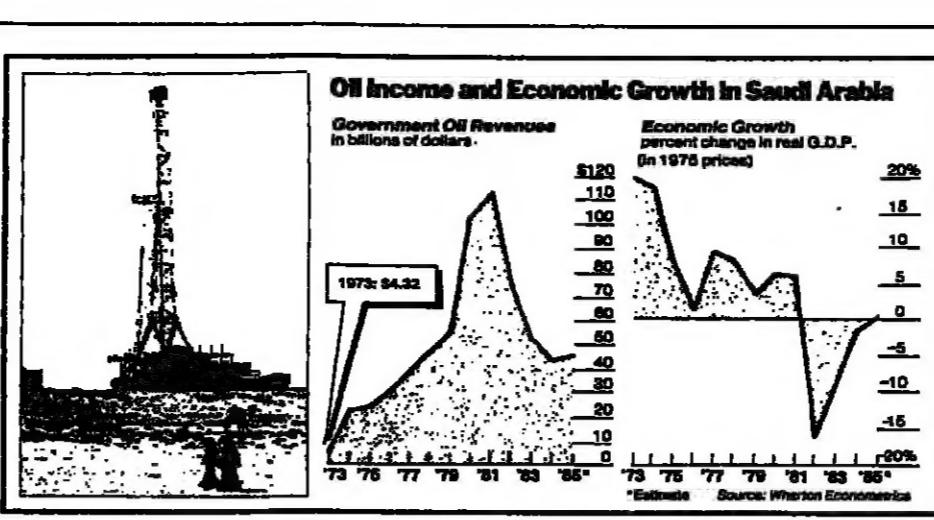
Pressures on the White House to push to renew the auto quota intensified with the publication last month of the United States' record \$123.3 billion trade deficit, with Japan responsible for the largest single share of it, \$36.8 billion. Japan's auto sales of \$20 billion amounted to more than half of the trade deficit.

Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, planned to introduce Wednesday a resolution with at least 30 cosponsors calling on the president to leave the auto restraints in place until Japan significantly increases its purchases of U.S. products.

American auto makers are split on whether to continue the restraints, with General Motors — which has made arrangements to import small autos from Japan — the only one to favor ending them.

Ford, Chrysler and American Motors, as well as the United Auto Workers, want the quota continued. Those three automobile companies have threatened to drop planned investment in American facilities and to begin importing more foreign-made cars if the restraints are not retained.

The consumer-spending figure continued a slight downward trend started in December, when there had been an 0.8-percent increase over the previous month. Consumer spending, which includes virtually everything except interest pay-



## After a Booming Decade, Saudis Rein in Their Drained Economy

By Kenneth N. Gilpin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a breathtaking decade, when rising oil revenues financed more than \$550 billion in development programs, Saudi Arabia is in the midst of a somewhat painful period of retrenchment, one that may last through the rest of the 1980s.

The source of the problems are easily seen: declining oil revenues and the bankrolling of the Iraqis in their war with Iran.

After peaking in 1981, government oil revenues have dropped sharply. Last year Saudi Arabia earned \$43 billion from its oil sales, \$70 billion less than it took in three years earlier.

Estimates vary on how much the Saudis have spent so far financing the Iraqi war effort, with numbers reaching as high as \$

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
StoraCh	274	27	27	+ 16	27
Philips	45	48	48	+ 1	48
AT&T	223,21	127	127	+ 17	127
IBM	137,97	137	137	+ 17	137
AmEx	12,95	12	12	+ 16	12
Unilever	12,75	12	12	+ 16	12
Lockheed	12,52	12	12	+ 16	12
FBK's	11,67	12	12	+ 16	12
CocaCola	11,22	12	12	+ 16	12
United	10,42	12	12	+ 16	12
SCE&P	10,42	12	12	+ 16	12
WestCo	8,72	12	12	+ 16	12
Sears	8,72	12	12	+ 16	12
AT&T	274	27	27	- 1	27
StoraCh	274	27	27	- 1	27
Philips	45	48	48	- 1	48
AT&T	223,21	127	127	- 1	127
IBM	137,97	137	137	- 1	137
AmEx	12,95	12	12	- 1	12
Unilever	12,75	12	12	- 1	12
Lockheed	12,52	12	12	- 1	12
FBK's	11,67	12	12	- 1	12
CocaCola	11,22	12	12	- 1	12
United	10,42	12	12	- 1	12
SCE&P	10,42	12	12	- 1	12
WestCo	8,72	12	12	- 1	12
Sears	8,72	12	12	- 1	12

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close
Index	1,797.51	1,772.52	1,781.13	+ 2.64	1,781.13
Trans	438.76	424.02	426.46	+ 1.65	426.46
Upt.	147.83	151.07	149.31	+ 1.65	149.31
Comp.	522.08	529.51	519.35	+ 0.96	519.35

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	825	826	826	826	826
Declined	774	775	775	775	775
Unchanged	2,024	2,022	2,022	2,022	2,022
Total Issues	3,821	3,821	3,821	3,821	3,821
New Highs	112	112	112	112	112
New Lows	112	112	112	112	112

NYSE Index					
Previous	High	Low	Today	Chg.	Close
Composite	105.16	104.94	105.17	+ .01	105.17
Industrials	120.30	120.24	120.34	+ .01	120.34
Trans.	105.71	105.67	105.72	+ .01	105.72
Utilities	53.92	53.71	53.92	+ .01	53.92
Finance	110.03	110.45	110.03	+ .01	110.03

Wednesday's NYSE Closing					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	825	826	826	826	826
Declined	774	775	775	775	775
Unchanged	2,024	2,022	2,022	2,022	2,022
Total Issues	3,821	3,821	3,821	3,821	3,821
New Highs	112	112	112	112	112
New Lows	112	112	112	112	112

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Vol.	Buy	Sales	Prev. 3 P.M.	Close	Chg.
Feb. 19	201,490	522,477	1,415	1,415	
Feb. 18	202,500	522,477	1,415	1,415	
Feb. 17	211,732	524,647	1,734	1,734	
Feb. 16	197,175	420,005			

Vol. 3 P.M.					
77,410,000	73,860,000	73,860,000	73,860,000	73,860,000	73,860,000
Prev. 3 P.M.	vol.	73,860,000			
Feb. 19	77,410,000				
Feb. 18	73,860,000				
Feb. 17	73,860,000				
Feb. 16	73,860,000				

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	575	575	575	575	575
Declined	575	575	575	575	575
Unchanged	575	575	575	575	575
Total Issues	575	575	575	575	575
New Highs	575	575	575	575	575
New Lows	575	575	575	575	575

NASDAQ Index					
Week Close	Year	High	Low	Avg.	Adv.
Commodities	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19
Finance	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19
Insurance	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19
Banks	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19
Treasury	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19	207.19

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Close





CH 110150

**BUSINESS ROUNDUP****Texaco Unit in Nigeria Cuts Output in Dispute**

By Bob Hagerty

**International Herald Tribune**  
LAGOS — A contract dispute between Nigerian National Petroleum Corp. has sharply reduced oil production from five offshore fields operated by a local affiliate of Texaco Inc., industry sources say.

Alex Nwokedi, NNPC's chief spokesman, confirmed Wednesday that Texaco was seeking to obtain certain benefits accorded to other foreign oil companies without accepting all the terms of a new contract they have signed. He said Texaco would have to accept the whole contract if it wanted to resume full production.

"They cannot intimidate this country and they cannot blackmail us," Mr. Nwokedi said.

A Texaco spokeswoman in New York said the state-owned NNPC recently ordered the Texaco unit, Texaco Overseas (Nigeria) Petroleum Co., to reduce production to a first quarter average of no more than 42,000 barrels a day from December's level of 80,000.

The Texaco spokeswoman said that relations with Nigeria remained amicable and that the company was optimistic about resolving the dispute. She declined to discuss details.

The oil involved accounts for

only a small part of Nigeria's average daily production of around 1.4 million barrels, but the dispute comes when Nigeria is straining to maximize its oil revenue in order to service its \$20 billion of foreign debt.

The five fields are owned 20 percent by Texaco, 20 percent by Chevron Corp. and 60 percent by NNPC.

In the past two years, NNPC has signed new contracts with most foreign oil companies operating here. These agreements allow the foreign companies to take NNPC's share of a field's production when the state oil company does not wish to do so itself. In such cases, the foreign companies are allowed to earn a profit of \$2 a barrel on NNPC's share after paying operating costs, taxes and royalties.

Some oil executives say this formula amounts to a \$2 discount on oil sold by NNPC, although NNPC disputes this interpretation.

Texaco has resisted the new contract partly because it considers certain elements too vague, a source said. At the same time, he said, Texaco is unwilling to continue producing at peak levels without obtaining the \$2 benefit received by others. "There's cheaper oil elsewhere," he noted.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Olivetti SpA, the Italian electronics company, said that it has acquired a 49.5-percent stake in Acorn Computer Group PLC, a London-based educational computer company. Acorn said it plans to issue 27 new shares for every 20 existing shares at 8 pence per share to raise £12.1 million (\$13.2 million) for which Olivetti has agreed to subscribe.

Allied Corp. of Morristown, New Jersey, has introduced a new super-strength polymer fiber that it says is 10 times stronger than steel and resistant to ultraviolet light and sea-water deterioration.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. said that it is laying off 540 employees at its nuclear reactor design offices in Montreal and Mississauga, Ontario, over the next 10 months. The government-owned company blamed the layoffs on reduced activity in the industry.

British Electric Traction Co. said it is renewing its bid for Initial PLC, another London-based industrial garment company, follow-

**AT&T to Extend Toll-Free Service To British Users**

Reuters

WASHINGTON — American Telephone and Telegraph Co. announced Wednesday it would expand its international toll-free 800 telephone service network to include Britain and allow users there to place toll-free calls to the United States.

It said it had asked the Federal Communications Commission to approve a startup April 5. AT&T said British Telecommunications International PLC has been offering a similar toll-free service for callers from the United States since November.

It said U.S. subscribers under the AT&T service would pay \$84 (\$76.85) per hour or \$1.40 per minute, plus \$36.80 a line a month for connection to the AT&T network and \$50 a month for access to the British Telecom network.

AT&T Communications, based in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, also announced Tuesday that it had expanded its international direct-dial service to nine additional locations.

The locations are Gibraltar, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda, Swaziland, Zambia, Lesotho, Brunei and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the Canadian coast.

Its world group turnover 8 percent last year to \$13.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$13.08 billion) and posted a satisfactory parent company result despite a labor dispute and difficulties in the commercial vehicle field.

Boeing Aircraft Corp. of Seattle said that British Airways has ordered three more Boeing 757 jetliners. The airline previously bought 18 of the jets. Financial details of the new order were not disclosed.

Chrysler Corp. said it plans to transfer assembly of its Dodge Ramcharger utility trucks to Mexico City from Warren, Michigan, this autumn. A Chrysler spokesman said no jobs would be lost because pickup truck production would increase at the Warren plant.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. of Tokyo said it is negotiating with the Island Development Bank Ltd. of Brunei to buy 20 percent of Island Development's outstanding shares. Dai-Ichi said that it would be the first Japanese bank to have a presence in Brunei.

Daimler-Benz AG said it boosted

**Icahn Lists Backers in Phillips Bid****Instrumentarium Says 1984 Earnings Rose 1.2%**

By Juris Kazz

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Oy Instrumentarium AB, the Finnish maker of diagnostic scanners, optical equipment and hospital supplies, has reported that its operating earnings were little changed in 1984 from 1983.

However, in a preliminary report issued last week, Instrumentarium said that what it called earnings before reserves, less taxes, rose 57.3

percent to 95.3 million markkas (\$13.8 million), from 60.4 million markkas in 1983.

Operating earnings totaled 95.3 million markkas, up 1.2 percent from 94.2 million markkas in 1983.

Instrumentarium's vice president, Antero Partanen, said that the net earnings increase was largely the result of improvement in the company's financial net, the sum of interest expense and interest income.

"Interest income was very high," Mr. Partanen said, mentioning the company's high cash and time-deposits position at the end of 1984.

Sales in 1984, adjusted for inflation, rose 13.9 percent to \$15.3 million markkas from 7.6 million markkas in 1983, Instrumentarium reported.

Mr. Partanen said that 1983 net earnings were burdened in part by an 11.6-million-markka fee paid to Merrill Lynch & Co. for managing the Helsinki-based group's listing and share issue on the over-the-counter market in the United States.

Per-share earnings rose 45 percent to 22.54 markkas from 15.34 markkas in 1983, a figure which Mr. Partanen said was adjusted for a share dividend last December which gave a new share for every two old shares.

NEW ISSUE

These Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

FEBRUARY 1985

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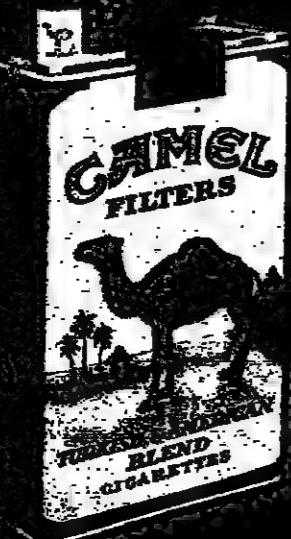
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# CAMEL

## HICKORY

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## Executives Learn How to Do Business, Asia Style

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — "Most Americans are so uninformed about Southeast Asia they couldn't tell you whether Singapore is north or south of Hong Kong," said David W. Clark, head of Lydall Inc. of Manchester, Connecticut, as he paused over coffee to explain to a group of Thai reporters why he and hundreds of other foreign business executives had descended on Bangkok last week.

Mr. Clark, whose company produces specialty fiber materials, filters and seals for industrial and medical use, is a member of the New York-based Young Presidents' Organization. Nearly 500 members of the international business group from more than 20 countries, with an equal number of spouses and friends, had come for a weeklong study session on Southeast Asian cultures and economics.

Not everyone may have left here knowing the latitude of Singapore (it is south of Hong Kong) but they probably learned almost everything else, from how to plant rice and how to give alms to a Buddhist monk to the laws governing joint-venture agreements in Thailand, Malaysia or Indonesia.

In between, they heard about polygamy, business entertaining and Thai massage techniques. They also visited local companies and a dockside slum.

## After a Booming Decade, Saudis Must Rein in Their Drained Economy

(Continued from Page 7)  
them, and they aren't crying for themselves."

The oil-financed development has been almost unprecedented.

"In an economic sense, the Saudis have moved from the 18th century into the 20th century in 10 years," said an economist at a New York bank who asked not to be identified. "They wanted to prove to the world that they could do it. Now, all of a sudden, they are like everybody else, and are scrutinizing costs and moving ahead much more carefully. For foreign firms,

in the garden next to the conference hotel someone had installed a few tigers, elephants and pythons, which presumably served to demonstrate the unique risks in regional agriculture. Conference participants also learned about Bangkok's communications problems by trying to phone home.

The cream of Thailand's political and economic establishment and a host of regional scholars and officials made speeches or led seminars. So did Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense and former president of the World Bank; Kurt Waldheim, former secretary-general of the United Nations; Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, and Malcolm Fraser, Australia's former Conservative prime minister, who attacked the Reagan administration's economic policies for the damage they have done in the rest of the world.

"A lot of these guys are big Republicans," an American official in Bangkok said of the organization's members, about 60 percent of whom come from the United States. They heard speaker after speaker voice criticisms of one another American policy or practice.

The American businessman is just beginning to learn that he will have to look at Southeast Asia as part of his market." Mr. Clark said, adding that the strength of the dol-

this is no longer a wonderland of easy money."

Vahan Zanoyan, director of Middle East Services at Wharton Econometrics, said that "the transition could have taken place much more gradually if oil revenues hadn't dropped so dramatically in the past few years."

"Right now, the Saudis are at a juncture in which the entire economy is changing gears, from a construction-based growth economy into a much more sober, production-based economy," Mr. Zanoyan said. "All of the investments

made in industry, infrastructure and the like now have to start paying off. In making a major transition like this, attendant changes have to take place as well as institutional ones."

In addition to its transition from an economy in which government spending plays an overriding role to one placing much greater emphasis on the private sector, Saudi Arabia now is promoting technol-

ogy transfer through a new set of joint-venture guidelines for foreign companies.

In a circular issued late last year, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Abu Khalil, Minister of Finance and National Economy, stipulated that individual contractors, companies and Saudi joint ventures were obliged to subcontract a minimum of 30 percent of their operations to Saudi contractors.

Foreign contractors are allowed to import their own used equipment, but are otherwise required to purchase necessary machines and equipment from Saudi agents.

But the private sector in Saudi Arabia is counting on to spur its future growth is much smaller than it was even two years ago.

Over the past 18 months, acute cash flow problems caused some 1,500 companies to either go out of

business or ask for emergency financing due to cutbacks in government spending and the resulting squeeze on the private sector, said David T. Mizrahi, editor of the Mideast Report, a New York-based newsletter.

"We have some problem loans," the American banker admitted. "Companies can't go through this sort of deflation without being impacted."

Sales rose to \$1.9 billion from \$1.7

billion.

The company's chairman, Ralph E. Ward, said the 1984 earnings decline was due to "changes in the business environment for several operating divisions," increased interest expenses and the strength of the dollar.

Chesbrough announced Tuesday that it would take over Stauffer Chemical in a \$1.25 billion transaction financed entirely by a revolving credit agreement with several banks.

## Chesbrough-Pond's Net Rose in 4th

United Press International

GREENWICH, Connecticut — Chesbrough-Pond's Inc., which plans to acquire Stauffer Chemical, said Wednesday that its fourth-quarter earnings rose to \$36.6 million, or \$1.07 per share, from \$29.8 million, or 94 cents per share, a year earlier. Sales rose to \$488.8 million from \$433.7 million.

The company said, however, that 1984 earnings dipped to \$119.5 million, or \$3.40 a share, from \$127.9 million, or \$3.58 a share in 1983.

Year-to-date earnings were \$36.6 million, or \$1.07 per share.

For investors who have missed the Wall Street rally this year, Mr. Nedelmann offered this advice:

"You may have lost an opportunity, but it is better than losing money by buying into a market that has peaked."

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## Some Advisers Turn Bearish

(Continued from Page 7)

Berenberg Bank, also inclined to believe that Wall Street's 1983 surge is a "final burst" rather than the start of a sustained advance.

While optimistic about most fundamentals in the American economy and basically positive about Wall Street, he sees the strong dollar weakening the competitiveness of U.S. companies, with growing pressure on earnings undermining their stock market performance. "Profits could flatten this year, particularly for the multinationals," he said.

As the value of the dollar soars, he added, the currency risk facing foreign investors increases.

He is worried that the 12.5-percent gain over the last 12 months reaped

on Wall Street just by converting Deutsche marks into dollars to buy U.S. equities could be reversed.

Moreover, he pointed out that Wall Street, like many other world stock markets, is at an historic high, "another cautionary signal."

The only U.S. stocks being bought by the bank are companies with purely domestic operations: Burlington Northern, Delta Airlines and Atlanta Richfield. The multinationals, such as Philip Morris and IBM, are being sold.

For investors who have missed

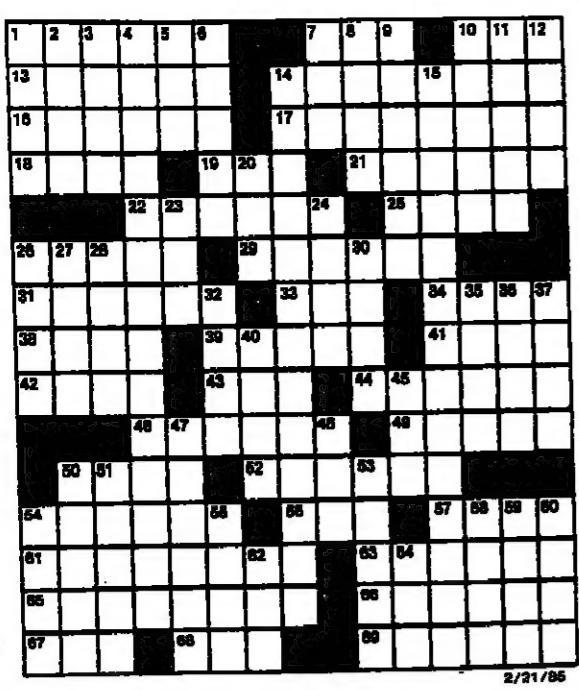
the Wall Street rally this year, Mr. Nedelmann offered this advice:

"You may have lost an opportunity, but it is better than losing money by buying into a market that has peaked."

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

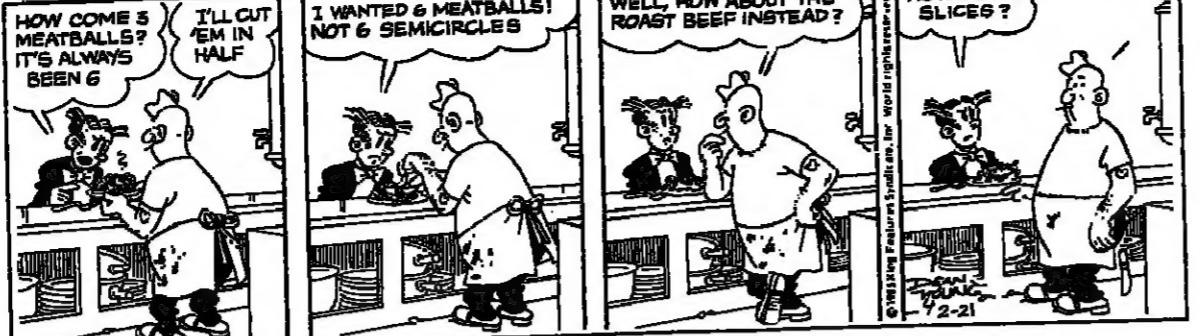
	Canada	Hewlett-Packard	Northrop
Year	1984 Revenue Net Loss	1984 Revenue Net Loss	1984 Revenue Net Loss
1st Quarter	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9
2nd Quarter	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9
3rd Quarter	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9
4th Quarter	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9
Total	\$4,200 \$251.6	\$4,200 \$251.6	\$4,200 \$251.6
Per Share	\$1.05 \$0.06	\$1.05 \$0.06	\$1.05 \$0.06
Year	1984 Revenue Net Loss	1984 Revenue Net Loss	1984 Revenue Net Loss
1st Quarter	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9
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3rd Quarter	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9
4th Quarter	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9	\$1,050 \$62.9
Total	\$4,200 \$251.6	\$4,200 \$251.6	\$4,200 \$251.6
Per Share	\$1.05 \$0.06	\$1.05 \$0.06	\$1.05 \$0.06
Year	1984 Revenue Net Loss	1984 Revenue Net Loss	1984 Revenue Net Loss
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Total	\$4,200 \$251.6	\$4,200 \$251.6	\$4,200 \$251.6
Per Share	\$1.05 \$0.06	\$1.05 \$0.06	\$1.05 \$



## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



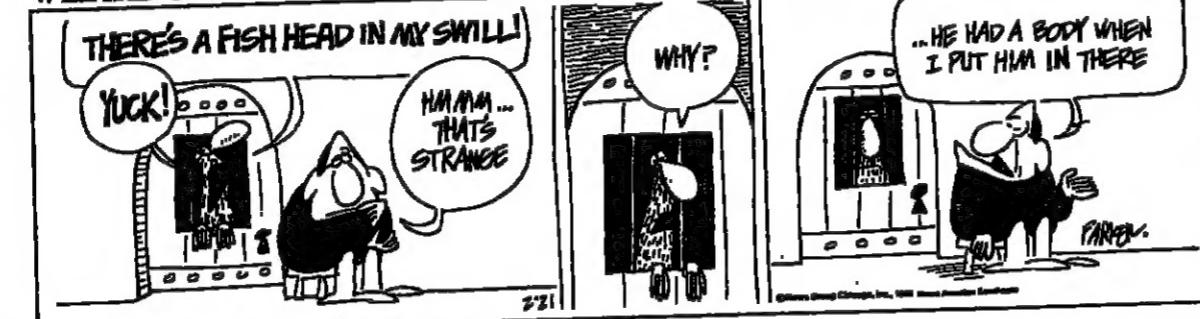
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



**ACROSS**

- Mount in the Cascade Range
- Break a fast
- Spanish landlady
- Aide
- Paid a sitting like the Earth's shape
- Book after Ezra
- Disaccustom
- Neighbor of Bol.
- Compact
- Shoe part
- Palace predators
- Entertain
- Chinese, in Rome
- Former Turkish officials
- B&O depot
- Masticate
- Table spread
- Hate
- Verdi heroine
- Campus plug.
- School or whales
- Cater basely
- Entrance to Hades
- Ship's upward heaving

**DOWN**

- Display
- Cupbearer on Olympus
- Actress Nazimova
- Fluffy dishes
- Eastern holiday
- Regions
- Memphis-to-Knoxville dir.
- After sieben
- "rosemary"; Ophelia
- Meccawee, e.g.
- Oppositionist Mrs. Truman
- European gold
- Wright wing

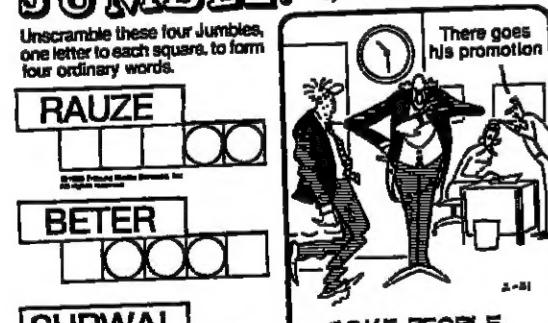
**Crossword by Eugene Maleska.**

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I THINK MOW'S USING THE CAN OPENER."

## JUMBLE



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**RAUZE**

**BETER**

**SURWAL**

**INGROI**

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TEMPO SHEEP THEORY BOTTLE

Answer: What all those suggestions about improving business seemed to have holes in them

HOLES IN THEM

Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

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## SPORTS

**Zoeller Starting a Long Road Back to PGA Front**By Gordon S. White Jr.  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — There are enough bad backs, necks and shoulders on the Professional Golfers Association tour to keep a good-sized staff of orthopedic surgeons busy for years.

Fuzzy Zoeller, George Archer, Lee Trevino, Jack Nicklaus, Ray Floyd, Jerry Pate and Seve Ballesteros are among the more prominent active players to have suffered from back pain and injury in recent years. Those seven have something else in common: Each has won at least one of the four major tournaments — the Masters, the U.S. Open, the British Open and the PGA Championship.

Zoeller became the most recent tour member to undergo surgery when he had a laminectomy last September. The surgery entails the removal of all or part of the bony arch of a spinal vertebra. It was an abrupt and painful removal from the tour for the player who had scored one of the year's most popular victories when he won the U.S. Open in June. Cheerful and quick-witted, Zoeller is a gallery favorite and one of the biggest draws for any tournament.

The tour gets him back this week. After recovering from his surgery and missing the first six events of the season, Zoeller was to tee up Thursday in the first round of the Doral Open in Miami. The 33-year-old Indiana native says he's ready. "So let's give it a shot," Zoeller said. "Why not? Have to find out sometime, don't we?"

The long list of bad backs on the tour is enough to make one think golf might be a hazardous occupation. Most pros hit thousands of practice balls a week, twisting their backs on each swing. There is obviously some relationship between those swings and the occupational disorder, Trevino, who has undergone surgery twice since being struck by lightning on a golf course,

no longer practices, saying his doctor advised against swinging a club that much each week.

Said Dr. Ralph Marcove, who operated on Zoeller: "Golfers do a lot of twisting. But bad backs are so common anyway. Right now, Fuzzy looks terrific. He's pain-free. What we took out of there was an old injury type of thing. I'm optimistic he will be well."

Zoeller's back injury did not stem from golf. He was hurt in a high school basketball game years ago. Struck from behind while going up for the ball, Zoeller said the next thing he knew he was in a hospital bed.

"It was a definite shot," Zoeller said. "He went for my legs with a little body block. It was obvious that was what he was after. It wasn't a good move on his part, but it happened. It knocked me out cold. I landed on the back of my head. I was lucky my neck wasn't broken."

Thank God for being in shape. That probably helped me more than anything.

He won the Open in pain by starting after I played golf and hit balls for hours like some of these guys do. What the heck, if you haven't got it yet, you're out there on the course you're not going to find it on the winter.

Like many persons facing serious elective surgery, Zoeller went to the limit before agreeing to undergo the operation.

He won the Open in pain by beating Greg Norman in an 18-hole playoff at Winged Foot, but by midsummer Zoeller was in so much agony at times that he could not schedule any tournaments or exhibitions without fear of having to cancel. Finally, on the eve of the PGA in August, he collapsed in pain at the course and was briefly hospitalized in nearby Birmingham, Alabama.

Zoeller was apprehensive about his chances of playing golf again when he was hospitalized in Birmingham. "When you can't even walk, you have to wonder about playing golf again," Zoeller said. "But I have no doubts about the future now. I don't see any problem with playing for years to come. I don't hurt now, you see. Back then, I hurt like heck."

Late in December, Marcove gave Zoeller permission to begin swinging his clubs again. Zoeller has won only six times in 10 years on the tour, but two of his victories were in majors — the 1979 Masters and last year's Open.

"I've won a couple of tournaments that have put me in the lime-light more so than other players," he said. "I guess as people see it, that's a big plus. You know, it is. I'm not going to lie to you."

Zoeller is such an optimist all the time that he said, "If I don't have any more injury, I do look for a big year, even though I've spotted them

in Fort Myers, Florida, for the last week working on his game a bit — a few solid strokes a day.

"It hasn't hampered my game," Zoeller said. "But a month down the road after I play and travel again, I'll be able to tell more. I'm not tentative at all and I swing with all I have. The distance is still there and the accuracy will come."

Zoeller said he planned to play in nine of the next 10 tour events. During the one week without a tournament in that time he will be on the road conducting business in Phoenix and Indiana. That's a heavy schedule for someone getting back to work after such major surgery.

"It's one way to see how it is," he said.

Zoeller, who enjoys talking to fellow players, to fans and even to himself once in a while as he walks a course, captivates his audience everywhere he plays.

"I don't just talk a lot for the sake of talking," Zoeller said. "I just respond if someone talks to me. I think we need more of it on the tour. But maybe I'm just blessed to have the ability to do this stuff and to have fun out there and enjoy the game. I think some players take it a little too seriously. Granted, what we are doing is a very big business and show business in a way. But a little smile here or there is not going to kill a guy or not going to hinder him during his golf game."

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The New York Times/Seth Poppel

**Oilers Thrash Leafs; Goalie Fuhr Injured**

The Associated Press

TORONTO — The high-flying Edmonton Oilers are looking for a goalie. Goals they have enough of.

After being blanked for the second period, the Oilers scored nine times in the final 30 minutes — including six unanswered goals in a six-and-a-half-minute stretch of the second period — and whipped the Toronto Maple

**NHL FOCUS**

Leafs, 9-4, here Tuesday night. The runaway Smythe Division leaders ended a seven-game road trip by improving the NHL's best record to 42-12-6.

But a shoulder injury that will sideline goaltender Grant Fuhr for at least a week dampened the celebratory mood in the Edmonton dressing room. Fuhr stretched to try to block a shot at 18:19 of the first period; his stick jammed into his left arm pit as he fell to the ice.

"His shoulder popped out, but not all the way out," said Glen Sather, the Oilers' general manager-coach. Sather said he might try to trade for a goaltender in the wake of Fuhr's injury. "I don't expect him to be out a long time — a week to 10 days perhaps. I don't know who we'll bring up. We've got some feelers out already. We may have to make a deal."

Elsewhere it was the New York Islanders 8, Calgary 4; Quebec 7, Los Angeles 6; Hartford 6, Winnipeg 2; Montreal 5, St. Louis 2, and Vancouver 7, New Jersey 5.

Fuhr, a second-team all-star, was replaced by Andy Moog, who early in the second period yielded a breakaway goal to Dan Daoust for Toronto's 2-0 lead. But after that it was just about all Oilers.

Jari Kurri scored three times in Edmonton's six-goal run. Glenn

Anderson also scored three times while Wayne Gretzky added two — his 59th and 60th — and Mark Messier each had three assists.

Anderson started the assault against goaltender Ken Wregget by scoring at 10:00 of the second period. It was 7-3 at the end of the second after the Oilers scored six consecutive goals in 6:31 (three of them by Kurri in 3:01) and seven goals in 8:58. Wregget was yanked in favor of Tim Bernhardt with Edmonton leading 5-2.

Gretzky's second goal, a picture shot into the extreme top corner on Bernhardt's short side, was his 60th in the Oilers' 60th game.

Bill Derlago scored twice and Daoust and Gary Nyland once each for the Leafs, who remain eight points behind Minnesota for the fourth and final playoff position in the Norris Division.



Grant Fuhr

**SCOREBOARD****Transition**

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
BOSTON—Arrived with Ed Just, pitcher, on a one-year contract.

CALIFORNIA—Signed D.W. Smith and Stewart Cibert, pitchers, to one-year contracts.

DETROIT—Named Roger Craig as a National League scout and minor league instructor.

KANSAS CITY—Signed their Class AAA affiliate to Omaha as the American Association's newest League.

CINCINNATI—Signed Eric Davis, outfielder, and Wade Roeden, pitcher, to one-year contracts.

HORNIGE REAL—Signed Harmon Winneches, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

NEW YORK—Named Garry Thorne radio broadcaster.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Gerry Templeton, shortstop, to a one-year contract extension.

**BASKETBALL**  
National Basketball Association

LEAGUE—Signed Bill Fitch, head coach of Houston, for two years and fixed him \$30,000 for international contact with the Soviet Union. Signed Jim Calhoun, formerly of Connecticut, to a one-year contract.

MOORE REAL—Signed Harmon Winneches, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

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NEW YORK—Named Gerry Thorne radio broadcaster.

SEATTLE—Re-signed David Thompson, guard.

**FOOTBALL**  
National Football League

BUFFALO—Signed Eliot Pitts, running back, to a one-year contract.

DENVER—Announced the resignation of I.J. German, strength and conditioning coach.

L.A. RAMS—Signed Lew Erber and Marvin Turner, offensive coaches.

MINNEAPOLIS—Signed Paul Leinenweber, defensive backs coach.

ARIZONA—Cut Mike Fox, safety; Phil Brunner, tackle; Tim Marshall, defensive tackle; Tim Coombs, tight end, and Darrell Davis, wide receiver.

LOS ANGELES—Released Kris Holmes, Tom Jackson and Frank McLean, wide receivers; Mitchell Nease, center; Mark Stewart, linebacker, and Jay Lovas, defensive back.

SEATTLE—Released Joe Kines, assistant head coach, and Marcus Anderson and Walter Brueggen, wide receivers; Reade Jamison, wide receiver; Ross Armstrong, safety, and Mike Johnson, guard; Michael Stoen, safety; Doug Sulliven, running back; Bill Hurley, safety, and Marshall Morris, defensive end.

**HOCKEY**  
National Hockey League

Detroit—Recalled Joe Kacur, right wing, from the Indianapolis of the American Hockey League. Assigned Dave (Tiger) Williams, left wing, to Adirondack of the American Hockey League.

COLLEGE  
ALABAMA—Named Joe Kines assistant head coach.

ARIZONA STATE—Named Senor Castillo associate track coach.

MICHIGAN TECH—Named Herb Boxer hockey coach.

**GOLF**

Statistical leaders on the Professional Golfers Association Tour through the San Diego Open:

**STATISTICS**

1. Larry Wicks, 62.2, Craig Stadler, 60.4, Fred Funk, 59.6, Mark McNulty, 59.7, Corry Evans, 59.8, Ron Streck, 59.9, Woody Blackbury, 59.9, Larry Alton, 59.9, Steve Potts, 59.9, Ed Flory, 59.9.

**AVERAGE DRIVING DISTANCE**

1. Andy North, 271.2, Jim Shupe, 269.4, Fred Funk, 268.2, Don Potts, 267.9, Jaye Stadelman, 267.4, Tom Flory, 266.4, Mac Lennan, 266.3, Jim Hart, 265.5, Tom Kite, 265.4, Tom Kite, 265.3, Tim Morris, 264.8, Mike Reid, 264.8, S. H. Kim, 264.7, Jim Simons, 264.5, Jody Gardner, 264.5, Jim Simons, 264.5.

Year	Earnings	Pos.
1975	\$7,318	146
1976	52,557	56
1977	78,417	40
1978	109,055	20
1979	196,961	8
1980	95,531	46
1981	151,571	19
1982	126,512	28
1983	417,597	2
1984	157,480	40

**Basketball****National Basketball Association Standings****Eastern Conference****Atlantic Division****W L Pct. GB****Year****1975****1976****1977****1978****1979****1980****1981****1982****1983****1984****1985****1986****1987****1988****1989****1990****1991****1992****1993****1994****1995****1996****1997****1998****1999**

## ART BUCHWALD

## Vigilantes at the Wheel

**WASHINGTON** — The vigilante movement is really catching on in the United States. I had read about vigilantes on subways and vigilantes in the streets, but I didn't realize they had also taken to their automobiles.

Bart Up, an unusually mild-mannered man, revealed to me as we drove to work that he carries a gun just in case another driver tries to cut him off or take his parking place.

"You wouldn't use the gun?" I asked him.

"Of course I would. If another car attacks me, what choice do I have?"

"But you're taking the law in your own hands."

Bart said, "So be it. The police aren't interested in protecting innocent drivers from the criminals, so we have to do it ourselves. Look at that taxi driver over there. He's trying to get into my lane."

"There's construction work going on in his lane."

"Tough luck for him. One more move and he's going to get it right between the eyes."

"You've read him all wrong," I protested. "He has his signal on, and all he is asking to do is get in your lane."

"Three weeks ago a dame tried to cut in front of me, and I rammed into her back bumper. She skidded on ice for half a block. You should have seen the look of terror on her face that somebody finally decided to fight back. She'll never mess with a law-abiding citizen again."

## BBC to Attempt Rival To 'Coronation Street'

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — State-run British Broadcasting Corp. has started a series called "EastEnders" in an attempt to compete with "Coronation Street," which has run for 24 years on commercial television.

"EastEnders" centers on a fictitious square and pub in London's tough East End. "Coronation Street" is set in a fictitious northern town, also with a pivotal pub.



"I can't believe you, Bart. You've turned into an animal."

"You'd turn into one too if you had to drive to work during rush hour. It isn't safe to be on the streets. Where are the cops to protect us?"

"From what?" I asked.

"That school bus over there, for one. The driver's looking at me funny."

"He's looking at you funny because you still have your gun in your hand. I know our traffic system isn't perfect, but you've never going to make it better by shooting a school bus driver."

"I may not shoot him," Bart said, "but I can scare the hell out of him."

A car shot out from a side street and Bart put everything he had into his horn. "Did you see what he did? He went through a stop sign."

I shouted, "It's not your problem, Bart!"

"If not mine, then whose? if not now, then when?" he cried. "I'll give him one shot across his hood. If he doesn't stop, the next bullet blows up the gas tank."

I grabbed the gun. "Not while I'm in this car."

Bart looked at me. "So you're one of them."

"The bleeding hearts who don't care about all the drivers out in the streets ready to kill, rape and pilage the community."

"Vigilantes are not going to save us from bad drivers," I said. "Everyone thinks the person behind the wheel of another car doesn't know how to drive and we all have fantasies about knocking them off. But if we were able to fulfill those death wishes we would wipe out half the population in America."

"You can save that driver for your column," Bart said. "Once people know you're not going to let them pass you without a fight, they'll think twice about giving you the horn."

"Unless they also have a gun in their car," I said. "When will all the killing end?"

Bart said, "When the cops start protecting us from people on the road who shouldn't be there. There isn't a driver in America who isn't a vigilante in his heart."

Among the things that make "Chateauvallon" interesting are the subtle cultural and psycholo-

## French TV's 'Dallas' à la Dumas

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

**P**ARIS — Stand by for the next installment in the trans-Atlantic row triggered a couple of years back after French intellectuals denounced the threat of "cultural imperialism" posed by "Dallas."

After criticizing the U.S. television series as the epitome of cultural mediocrity, the French have decided that anything J. R. and Sue Ellen Ewing can do, they can do better.

The French version of the Ewing family is alive and well and living in a chateau on the banks of the Loire. The family invested in a newspaper instead oil wells.

This being France, family members take a somewhat more modest approach to the subject of money than they do in Texas. But they seem to have lost many of their previous inhibitions toward



The Berg clan in "Chateauvallon": *L'art de vivre* at Southfork-on-the-Loire.

gical changes that the "Dallas"-type characters undergo as they are transplanted across the Atlantic. In France, same character types are mellow, less driven, more concerned with what the French call *l'art de vivre* — the art of living — than are their American counterparts.

"They are less flashy than in 'Dallas.' They don't jar your eyes so much with their fake eyelashes, red cheekbones and pulsating lips. But something essential has been lost: the excitement of a filmed comic strip that provides the basic principle for the American series," wrote Annette Levy-Willard in the Paris newspaper

Libération.

In their French reincarnation, the Ewings are known as the Bergs. The family is ruled by a 70-year-old patriarch, Antonin, who is universally feared and respected. He dies in the sixth episode and is replaced by his divorced daughter, Florence, who bears a curious resemblance to "Dallas'" Sue Ellen.

None of the 200 odd characters in "Chateauvallon" is quite as single-mindedly unpleasant as J. R. Ewing. Even the villains, of whom there are quite a few, are partially redeemed by a sense of honor and family solidarity.

"It's quite acceptable for one of our male characters to sleep with the chambermaid. But it wouldn't do for him to go around peeping through keyholes," said Dercourt.

Like their opposite numbers in "Dallas," the characters in "Chateauvallon" are good-looking, spending money, making love and wielding power. But the treatment of these three ingredients of television soap operas brings out the cultural contrasts between France and the United States.

"In the States, money is triumphant and everyone is quite open about it," Dercourt said. "In France, it is a mystery. There is plenty of money around in 'Chateauvallon,' but we never quite find out where it comes from. Money has a dishonest smell to it in this country. Everybody wants it — but the mechanics of how it is made are always hidden."

Added Jean-Pierre Petrolacci, the principal scriptwriter of "Chateauvallon": "Americans seem to devote their entire lives to the task of making money. The French are much more concerned with devising ways of hanging on to the money that they already have."

The opening credits of "Chateauvallon" show characters writhing with each other in bed as the theme music wells up. Each episode contains sex scenes blunt enough to be banished from American television. One of the characters, an unscrupulous politician, is shown in a succession of explicit poses with a succession of honor and family solidarity.

The theme of power is also dealt with differently in "Chateauvallon" than in "Dallas." In Texas, power seems to flow out of oil wells. On the banks of the Loire, it derives from family connections and an aptitude for political maneuvering.

"France is a more politicized society than America," said Pe-

troacci. "In America, you have two political parties, which do not differ from each other very significantly in terms of ideology. In France, the political spectrum is much broader-ranging, from Communist to fascist. The debate is much sharper here."

In "Dallas," power is depicted as a means of acquiring money. In "Chateauvallon," it becomes a goal in itself.

To come up with ideas for "Chateauvallon," Petrolacci and his team of scriptwriters waded through years of newspapers to see what news items had most grabbed the attention of their countrymen. The result is an amalgam of many of the scandals that have shaken France over the past decade. Part of the plot, for example, revolves around a 1979 suicide of the French labor minister, Robert Boulin.

The appeal of "Chateauvallon" for French television audiences is necessarily different from the appeal of an American TV series such as "Dallas" or "Dynasty." "Dallas" is popular in France because it confirms every cliché ever coined on this side of the Atlantic about the United States. In Lang's phrase, it is "a shattering indictment of American society."

The appalling cynicism displayed by a man like J. R. Ewing is fine in an American. A Frenchman, says Petrolacci, it would be unacceptable. "We French are quite ready to make fun of Americans," he said. "but we don't like making fun of ourselves."

Pat Benatar has given birth to her first child, a girl. The baby, named Haley, was born in Tarzana, a suburb of Los Angeles, where the rock singer lives with her husband, Neil Giraldo. Her publicist said Benatar still planned to tour this summer, with the baby accompanying her.

Robert Redford has unveiled a master development plan for his Sundance resort near Provo, Utah, including expanded skiing, 100 additional housing units and a \$7-million center for performing arts.

Redford outlined his plan for the area in Provo Canyon for the Utah County Planning Commission. It includes construction this spring of a pavilion, rehearsal hall, screening room and conference facility, he said.

## PEOPLE

## Sticking to Sober Driving

If Delmar Warren doesn't drive straight home, pops into a tavern for a quick one or parks outside a liquor store, sharp-eyed passers-by may blow the whistle on him after reading the back of his car. Warren's car carries a bumper sticker identifying him as a convicted drunken driver and asking others to monitor his performance. Warren, 40, is one of 10 drivers carrying the stickers on their cars in Midwest City, Oklahoma, a suburb of Oklahoma City, as part of their sentences for drunken-driving convictions. If one of them violates any of several strict rules or removes the sticker before six months is up, he faces 30 days in jail. Municipal Court Judge Ken Spears, who ordered the stickers, said, "If you give it to everybody it really loses its effect." Spears said he has several criteria for who should be given a bumper sticker, including previous offenses and, particularly for first-time offenders, blood-alcohol readings.

Princess Anne of Britain has returned a 10-day visit to India as president of "Save the Children Fund." The trip was canceled because of the assassination Oct. 31 of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. After two days in Calcutta, the princess is scheduled to visit relief centers operated by Mother Teresa's Sisters of Charity, but she will not meet Mother Teresa, who is in Australia. . . . Anne's brother Prince Andrew, second son of Queen Elizabeth II, celebrated his 25th birthday while on Royal Navy duty in the South Atlantic and can now marry without his mother's permission. Under the 1772 Royal Marriages Act, no member of the British royal family can marry before the age of 25 without permission. Andrew's ship is at sea until June, though.

An 18-year-old British flagjacket thrower beat her Liberal, Kansas, counterpart by more than a second in the 36th annual Shreve Tuesday Pancake Race, to give the English team its second consecutive win. Sally Swallow's 6-second sprint across the S-shaped, 45-yard course enabled Olney, England, to close the gap to 19-16 in the trans-Atlantic rivalry. Despite months of practice, Liberal's winner, Marcia Steffell, 27, with a time of 63.6 seconds, was too slow to beat Swallow in the annual race, which marks the start of Lent.

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